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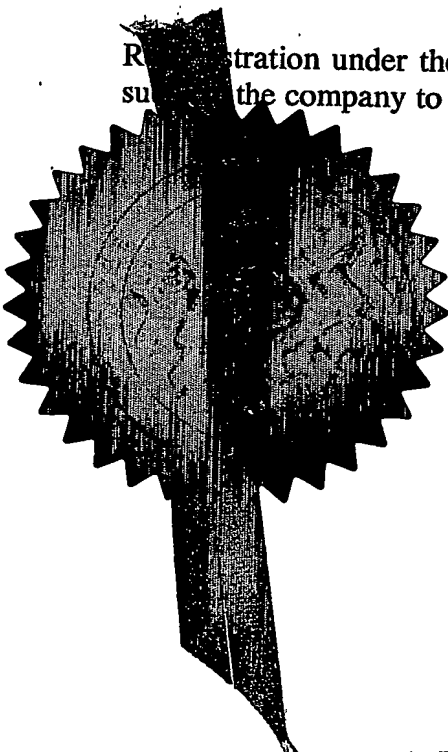
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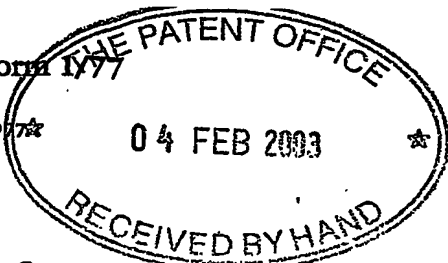
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Dated 10 December 2003

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OFFICIAL PATENT-2 000003
P01/7700 0.00-0302548.3

1777

Request for grant of a patent

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The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
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NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

PI-70221P1

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0302548.3

04 FEB 2003

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG
Intellectual Property Department
Schwarzwaldallee 215
4058 Basel, SWITZERLAND

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

8029585001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

Avermectins substituted in the
4"- and 4'-positions having pesticidal
properties

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

Michael James RICKS

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Syngenta Limited
Intellectual Property Department
Jealott's Hill Research Centre
PO Box 3538, BRACKNELL
Berkshire, RG42 6YA, UNITED KINGDOM

8148298001

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

01282433003

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer Yes if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
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Yes (b)

Patents Form 1/77

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Continuation sheets of this form

Description

56 —

Claim(s)

4 —

Abstract

1 — *JMC*

Drawing(s)

—

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*)

Request for substantive examination (*Patents Form 10/77*)

Any other documents
(*please specify*)

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG

Signature

Date

Joanna Chandler
Authorised Signatory

60/2/03

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Joanna Carmen CHANDLER 01344 414079
Julie Anne BOWDICH 01344 414365

Warning

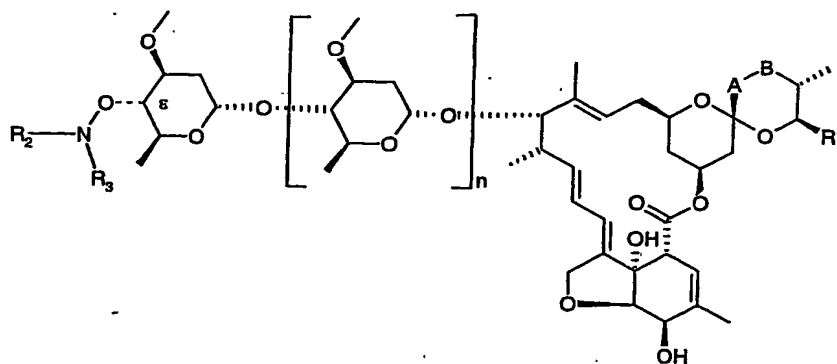
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Avermectins substituted in the 4" and 4'-positions having pesticidal properties

The invention provides (1) a compound of the formula (I)



wherein

A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$;

n is 0 or 1;

R₁ is C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl or C₂-C₁₂alkenyl;

R₂ and R₃ are either,

(i) independently from each other, $-\text{Q}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{Y})-\text{Q}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{Y})-\text{O}-\text{Q}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{Y})-\text{N}(\text{R}_6)-\text{Q}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{Q}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{R}_6)\text{Q}$ or CN; or

(ii) together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound form a three- to seven-membered ring, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic, which may be saturated or unsaturated, and that may contain, in addition to the aforesaid nitrogen atom, one to two hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and which is either unsubstituted or independently of one another mono- to pentasubstituted with substituents selected from OH, =O, SH, =S, halogen, CN, SCN, N₃, NO₂, aryl, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₃-C₈cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₁-C₁₂cycloalkylthio, C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkenyloxy, C₂-C₆haloalkenyloxy, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₂-C₆haloalkynyloxy, C₂-C₆alkenylthio, C₂-C₆haloalkenylthio, C₁-C₆alkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C₂-C₆alkenylsulfinyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆alkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfonyl, C₂-C₆alkenylsulfonyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenylsulfonyl, phenoxy, phenyl-C₁-C₆alkyl, trialkylsilyl; $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_7$, $-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_8$, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_8$ and $-\text{N}(\text{R}_9)_2$, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; or

(iii) together are $=C(R_4)R_5$;

R_4 and R_5 are, independently from each other, $-Q$, $-C(=Y)-Q$, $-C(=Y)-O-Q$, $-C(=Y)-N(R_6)-Q$, $-SO_2Q$, $-SO_2N(R_6)Q$ or CN ; or

R_4 and R_5 are together with the carbon atom to which they are bound, a three- to seven-membered alkylene or a four- to seven-membered alkenylene bridge, wherein one CH_2 group in the alkylene or alkenylene may have been replaced by O , S or NR_9 , and which is unsubstituted or mono to tri-substituted;

Y is O or S ;

R_6 is H , C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkenyl, C_2-C_8 alkynyl, phenyl, benzyl, $-C(=O)R_7$;

Q is H , unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_1-C_{12} alkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_2-C_{12} alkynyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_3-C_{12} -cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_5-C_{12} -cycloalkenyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted aryl, or unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted heterocyclyl;

and wherein the substituents of the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylene, alkenylene, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl and heterocyclyl radicals mentioned under Q , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are selected from the group consisting of OH , $=O$, SH , $=S$, halogen, CN , SCN , N_3 , NO_2 , aryl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} haloalkyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, C_3-C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_1-C_{12} haloalkoxy, C_1-C_{12} alkylthio, C_1-C_{12} cycloalkylthio, C_1-C_{12} haloalkylthio, C_1-C_6 alkoxy- C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_8 alkenyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyloxy, C_2-C_6 haloalkenyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenyloxy, C_2-C_8 alkynyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkynyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkynyloxy, C_2-C_6 alkenylthio, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylthio, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C_2-C_6 alkenylsulfinyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkylsulfonyl, C_2-C_6 alkenylsulfonyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylsulfonyl, phenoxy, phenyl- C_1-C_6 alkyl, trialkylsilyl; $-C(=O)R_7$, $-O-C(=O)-R_8$, $-NH-C(=O)-R_8$ and $-N(R_9)_2$, wherein the two R_9 are independent of each other; aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocycliloxy, arylthio, benzylthio and heterocyclylthio; wherein the aryl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocycliloxy, arylthio, benzylthio and heterocyclylthio substituents are unsubstituted or, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to pentasubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH , $=O$, halogen, CN , NO_2 , C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_1-C_{12} hydroxyalkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} haloalkyl,

C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, dimethylamino-C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl, phenoxy, phenyl-C₁-C₆alkyl; methylenedioxy, -C(=O)R₇, -O-C(=O)-R₈, -NH-C(=O)R₇, -N(R₉)₂, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; C₁-C₆alkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆alkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfonyl and C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfonyl;

R₇ is H, OH, SH, -N(R₉)₂, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; C₁-C₂₄alkyl, C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, C₁-C₈hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl; aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocyclyloxy; or aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy or heterocyclyloxy; or aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy or heterocyclyloxy, which are mono- to trisubstituted in the ring independently of one another by halogen, nitro, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆haloalkyl or C₁-C₆haloalkoxy;

R₈ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy and cyano; C₁-C₈-cycloalkyl, aryl, benzyl, heteroaryl; or aryl, benzyl or heteroaryl, which, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH, halogen, CN, NO₂, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio and C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio; and

R₉ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy and cyano; C₁-C₈-cycloalkyl, aryl, benzyl, heteroaryl; or aryl, benzyl or heteroaryl, which, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH, halogen, CN, NO₂, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio and C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio;

or, if appropriate, an E/Z isomer, E/Z isomer mixture and/or tautomer thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form;

a process for preparing these compounds, their isomers and tautomers and the use of these compounds, their isomers and tautomers; pesticides whose active compound is selected from these compounds and their tautomers; and a method for controlling pests using these compositions.

Hereinbefore and hereinafter, the bond at the ϵ -position marked by the symbol --- in formulae (I) to (III) indicates that the S- as well as the R-isomer is meant.

The literature proposes certain macrolide compounds for controlling pests. However, the biological properties of these known compounds are not entirely satisfactory, and, as a consequence, there is still a need for providing further compounds having pesticidal properties, in particular for the control of insects and representatives of the order Acarina. According to the invention, this object is achieved by providing the present compounds of the formula (I).

The compounds claimed according to the invention are derivatives of Avermectin. Avermectins are known to the person skilled in the art. They are a group of structurally closely related pesticidally active compounds which are obtained by fermenting a strain of the microorganism *Streptomyces avermitilis*. Derivatives of Avermectins can be obtained by conventional chemical syntheses.

The Avermectins which can be obtained from *Streptomyces avermitilis* are referred to as A1a, A1b, A2a, A2b, B1a, B1b, B2a and B2b. The compounds referred to as "A" and "B" have a methoxy radical and an OH group, respectively, in the 5-position. The "a" series and the "b" series are compounds in which the substituent R₁ (in position 25) is a sec-butyl radical and an isopropyl radical, respectively. The number 1 in the name of the compounds means that carbon atoms 22 and 23 are linked by double bonds; the number 2 means that they are linked by a single bond and that the C atom 23 carries an OH group. The above nomenclature is adhered to in the description of the present invention to denote the specific structure type in the not naturally occurring Avermectin derivatives according to the invention which corresponds to the naturally occurring Avermectin. What is for instance claimed according to the invention are derivatives of compounds of the B1 series, in particular mixtures of derivatives of Avermectin B1, especially B1a and B1b, along with derivatives having a single bond between carbon atoms 22 and 23, and derivatives having other substituents in the 25-position, as well as the corresponding monosaccharides.

Some of the compounds of the formula (I) can be present as tautomers. Accordingly, hereinabove and hereinbelow, the compounds of the formula (I) are, if appropriate, also to be understood as including the corresponding tautomers, even if the latter are not specifically mentioned in each case.

The compounds of formula (I) and, where applicable, their tautomers can form salts, for example acid addition salts. These acid addition salts are formed, for example, with

strong inorganic acids, such as mineral acids, for example sulfuric acid, a phosphoric acid or a hydrohalic acid, with strong organic carboxylic acids, such as unsubstituted or substituted, for example halo-substituted, C₁-C₄alkanecarboxylic acids, for example acetic acid, unsaturated or saturated dicarboxylic acids, for example oxalic acid, malonic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid or phthalic acid, hydroxycarboxylic acids, for example ascorbic acid, lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid or citric acid, or benzoic acid, or with organic sulfonic acids, such as unsubstituted or substituted, for example halo-substituted, C₁-C₄alkane- or aryl-sulfonic acids, for example methane- or p-toluene-sulfonic acid. Compounds of formula (I) that have at least one acidic group can furthermore form salts with bases. Suitable salts with bases are, for example, metal salts, such as alkali metal salts or alkaline earth metal salts, for example sodium, potassium or magnesium salts, or salts with ammonia or with an organic amine, such as morpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, a mono-, di- or tri-lower alkylamine, for example ethylamine, diethylamine, triethylamine or dimethylpropylamine, or a mono-, di- or trihydroxy-lower alkylamine, for example mono-, di- or tri-ethanolamine. Corresponding internal salts may also be formed where appropriate. The free form is preferred. Among the salts of the compounds of formula (I), the agrochemically advantageous salts are preferred. Hereinbefore and hereinafter, any reference to the free compounds of formula (I) or their salts is to be understood as including, where appropriate, also the corresponding salts or the free compounds of formula (I), respectively. The same applies to tautomers of compounds of formula (I) and salts thereof.

Unless defined otherwise, the general terms used hereinabove and hereinbelow have the meanings given below.

Unless defined otherwise, carbon-containing groups and compounds each contain from 1 up to and including 6, preferably from 1 up to and including 4, especially 1 or 2, carbon atoms.

Halogen- as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as haloalkyl, haloalkoxy and haloalkylthio - is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine, in particular fluorine, chlorine or bromine, especially fluorine or chlorine.

Alkyl - as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as haloalkyl, alkoxy and alkylthio - is, in each case taking into account the number of carbon atoms contained in each case in the group or compound in question, either straight-chain, i.e. methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl or octyl, or branched, for example isopropyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, isopentyl, neopentyl or isohexyl.

Cycloalkyl - as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as, for example, of halocycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy and cycloalkylthio - is, in each case taking into account the number of carbon atoms contained in each case in the group or compound in question, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl.

Alkenyl - as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds - is, taking into account the number of carbon atoms and conjugated or isolated double bonds contained in the group, either straight-chain, for example vinyl, allyl, 2-butenyl, 3-pentenyl, 1-hexenyl, 1-heptenyl, 1,3-hexadienyl or 1,3-octadienyl, or branched, for example isopropenyl, isobutenyl, isoprenyl, tert-pentenyl, isohexenyl, isoheptenyl or isooctenyl. Preference is given to alkenyl groups having 3 to 12, in particular 3 to 6, especially 3 or 4, carbon atoms.

Alkynyl - as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds - is, in each case taking into account the number of carbon atoms and conjugated or isolated double bonds contained in the group or compound in question, either straight-chain, for example ethynyl, propargyl, 2-butyne, 3-pentyne, 1-hexyne, 1-heptyne, 3-hexen-1-ynyl or 1,5-heptadien-3-ynyl, or branched, for example 3-methylbut-1-ynyl, 4-ethylpent-1-ynyl, 4-methylhex-2-ynyl or 2-methylhept-3-ynyl. Preference is given to alkynyl groups having 3 to 12, in particular 3 to 6, especially 3 or 4, carbon atoms.

Alkylene and alkenylene are straight-chain or branched bridge members; they are in particular $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$.

Halogen-substituted carbon-containing groups and compounds, such as, for example, halogen-substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy or alkylthio, can be partially halogenated or perhalogenated, where in the case of polyhalogenation the halogen substituents can be identical or different. Examples of haloalkyl - as a group per se and also as a structural element of other groups and compounds, such as haloalkoxy or haloalkylthio - are methyl which is mono- to trisubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as CHF_2 or CF_3 ; ethyl which is mono- to pentasubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as CH_2CF_3 , CF_2CF_3 , CF_2CCl_3 , CF_2CHCl_2 , CF_2CHF_2 , CF_2CFCl_2 , CF_2CHBr_2 , CF_2CHClF , CF_2CHBrF or CClFCHClF ; propyl or isopropyl which is mono- to heptasubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as $\text{CH}_2\text{CHBrCH}_2\text{Br}$, $\text{CF}_2\text{CHFCF}_3$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3$, $\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)_2$

or $\text{CH}(\text{CF}_3)_2$; butyl or one of its isomers, mono- to nonasubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as $\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CHFCF}_3$ or $\text{CH}_2(\text{CF}_2)_2\text{CF}_3$; pentyl or one of its isomers, mono- to undecasubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as $\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{CHF}_2)\text{CF}_3$ or $\text{CH}_2(\text{CF}_2)_3\text{CF}_3$; and hexyl or one of its isomers, mono- to tridecasubstituted by fluorine, chlorine and/or bromine, such as $(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHBrCH}_2\text{Br}$, $\text{CF}_2(\text{CHF})_4\text{CF}_3$, $\text{CH}_2(\text{CF}_2)_4\text{CF}_3$ or $\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_2(\text{CHF})_2\text{CF}_3$.

Aryl is in particular phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, phenanthrenyl, perylenyl or fluorenyl, preferably phenyl.

Heterocyclyl is understood as being a three- to seven-membered monocyclic ring, which may be saturated or unsaturated, and that contains from one to three hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, especially N and S; or a bicyclic ring-system having from 8 to 14 ring atoms, which may be saturated or unsaturated, and that may contain either in only one ring or in both rings independently of one another, one or two hetero atoms selected from N, O and S.

Heterocyclyl is in particular piperidinyl, piperazinyl, oxiranyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, pyridyl, N-oxidopyridinio, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, s-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, thienyl, furanyl, dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyranal, tetrahydropyranal, pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, triazolyl, oxazolyl, thiadiazolyl, thiazolyl, thiazolidinyl, oxadiazolyl, maleimidoyl, succinimidoyl, phthalimidoyl, benzothienyl, quinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, benzofuranyl, benzimidazolyl, benzpyrrolyl, benzthiazolyl, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, cumarinyl, indazolyl, benzothiophenyl, benzofuranyl, pteridinyl or purinyl, which are preferably attached via a C atom; thienyl, benzofuranyl, benzothiazolyl, tetrahydropyranal or indolyl is preferred; in particular pyridyl or thiazolyl. The said heterocyclyl radicals may preferably be unsubstituted or - depending on the substitution possibilities on the ring system - substituted by 1 to 4 substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, $=\text{O}$, $-\text{OH}$, $=\text{S}$, SH , nitro, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{alkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{hydroxyalkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{alkoxy}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{haloalkyl}$, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6\text{haloalkoxy}$, phenyl, benzyl, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_8$ and $-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_8$.

In the context of the present invention, preference is given to

(2) compounds according to group (1) of the formula (I) in which R_1 is isopropyl or sec-butyl, preferably to those in which a mixture of the isopropyl and the sec-butyl derivative is present;

(3) compounds according to group (1) of the formula (I) in which R_1 is cyclohexyl;

- (4) compounds according to group (1) of the formula (I) in which R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl;
- (5) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (4) of the formula (I) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is (S);
- (6) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (4) of the formula (I) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is (R);
- (7) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (6) of the formula (I) in which n is 1;
- (8) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (6) of the formula (I) in which n is 0;
- (9) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (8) of the formula (I) in which A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$;
- (10) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (8) of the formula (I) in which A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$;
- (11) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (10) of the formula (I) in which R_2 is -Q;
- (12) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (10) of the formula (I) in which R_2 is $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{Q}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{O}-\text{Q}$, $-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{N}(\text{R}_6)-\text{Q}$, $-\text{SO}_2\text{Q}$ or $-\text{SO}_2\text{N}(\text{R}_6)\text{Q}$;
- (13) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (12) of the formula (I) in which R_3 H, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_1-C_{12} alkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_2-C_{12} alkenyl;
- (14) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (10) of the formula (I) in which R_2 and R_3 together form with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound a five- to seven-membered ring, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic, which may be saturated or unsaturated, and that may contain, in addition to the aforesaid nitrogen atom, one or two hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and which is either unsubstituted or independently of one another mono- trisubstituted with substituents selected from OH, =O, SH, =S, halogen, CN, NO_2 , aryl, C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} haloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, C_1-C_{12} haloalkoxy, C_1-C_{12} alkylthio, C_1-C_{12} haloalkylthio;
- (15) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (10), or (14) of the formula (I) in which R_2 and R_3 together are a four- to six membered alkylene bridge, which is unsubstituted or mono to tri-substituted; especially unsubstituted;

(16) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (10), (14) or (15) of the formula (I) in which and NR_2R_3 is phthalimidoyl, maleimidoyl, succinimidoyl, which are unsubstituted or mono- to tetrasubstituted in the ring independently of one another by OH, halogen, CN, NO_2 , aryl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ cycloalkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ haloalkyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ haloalkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkylthio, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ haloalkylthio, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkoxy- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_8$ alkenyl, $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_8$ alkynyl, phenoxy, phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl; $-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_7$, $-\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}_8$, $-\text{NH}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_8$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}_9)_2$, wherein the two R_9 are independent of each other; $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylsulfinyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ cycloalkylsulfinyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ haloalkylsulfinyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ halocycloalkylsulfinyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkylsulfonyl, $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ cycloalkylsulfonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ haloalkylsulfonyl and $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_8$ halocycloalkylsulfonyl;

(17) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (13) of the formula (I) in which Q is unsubstituted or mono-substituted aryl or unsubstituted or mono-substituted heterocyclyl;

(18) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (13) of the formula (I) in which Q is H, unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkyl, unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$ alkenyl, unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$ alkynyl or unsubstituted $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{12}$ -cycloalkyl;

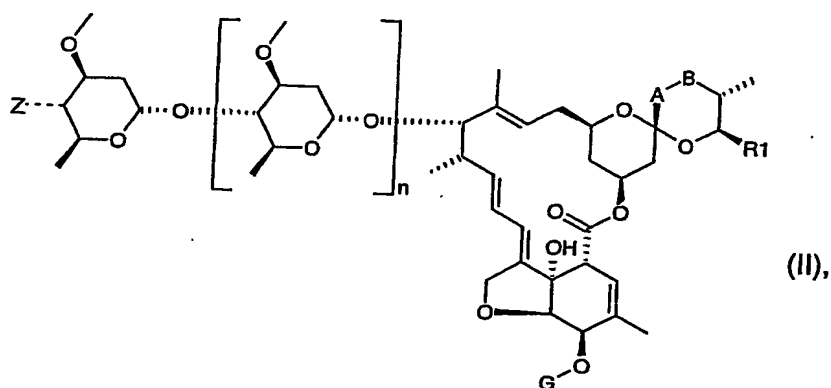
(19) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (13) of the formula (I) in which Q is H, unsubstituted $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkyl, unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$ alkenyl or unsubstituted $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_{12}$ alkynyl, preferably H or $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkyl;

(20) compounds according to one of groups (1) to (13) of the formula (I) in which Q is H, unsubstituted $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{12}$ -cycloalkyl, unsubstituted $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ -cycloalkenyl, unsubstituted aryl or unsubstituted heterocyclyl;

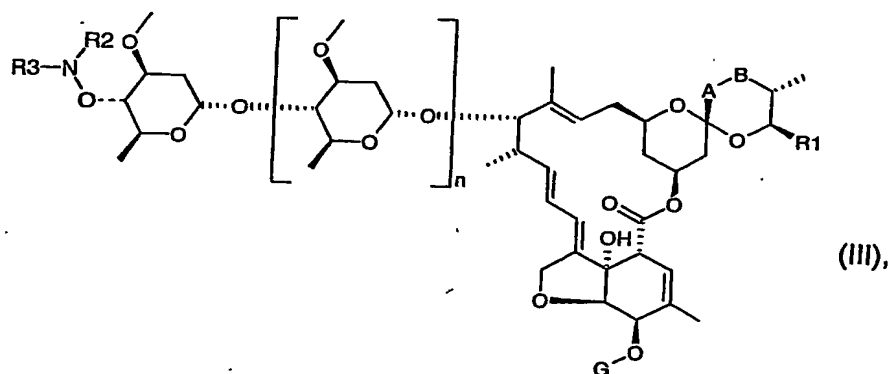
Special preference is given within the scope of the invention to the compounds of formula (I) listed in the Tables and, where applicable, their tautomers, their mixtures of tautomers, their E/Z isomers, mixtures of E/Z isomers and diastereomers.

The invention also provides a process for preparing the compounds of the formula (I) and, if appropriate, tautomers thereof, wherein R_2 and R_3 are defined as under (1) which comprises

(A) reacting a compound of formula



wherein n and A-B are as defined in formula (I), G is a protecting group and Z is a leaving group such as chloride, bromide, iodide, alkylsulfonate, haloalkylsulfonate or arylsulfonate, and which is known or can be prepared by methods known *per se*, with a compound of formula R_2R_3NOH in which R_2 and R_3 have the meanings as given above under (1), to form a compound of the formula



wherein R_2 , R_3 , n , A-B are as defined for formula (I) and G is a protecting group; and

(B) removing the protecting group G of the compound of formula (III) so obtained, or

(C) for preparing a compound of the formula (I) wherein R_1 , n and A-B are as defined for formula (I) and R_2 and R_3 are H, reacting a compound of formula (I), wherein R_1 , n and A-B are as defined for formula (I), and R_2 and R_3 are as defined for formula (I) under (ii), with a compound of formula $(Q)_2N-NH_2$, or with a compound of formula $Q-NH_2$, in which the substituents Q independently of each other have the same meaning as given above under (1) for formula (I), or with a reducing agent; or

(D) for forming a compound of the formula (I), wherein R_1 , n and A-B are as defined for formula (I) and R_2 and R_3 have the meaning as defined under (iii) for formula (I), reacting a

compound of formula (I), in which n , A-B and R_1 have the same meanings as given above under (1) for formula (I) and R_2 and R_3 are H, with a compound R_4 -CO- R_5 , in which R_4 and R_5 have the same meanings as given above under (iii) for formula (I);

(E) for forming a compound of the formula (I), wherein R_1 , n and A-B are as defined for formula (I) and R_2 and R_3 have the meanings as defined under (i) for formula (I), reacting a compound of formula (I), in which n , A-B, and R_1 have the same meanings as given above under (1) for formula (I), and R_2 and R_3 are H, with a compound Q- X_2 , with a compound Q-C(=O)-Cl, Q-O-C(=O)-Cl, Q-C(=S)-Cl, Q-O-C(=S)-Cl, Q-SO₂-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-SO₂-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-C(=O)-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-C(=S)-Cl, Q-N=C=O or with a compound Q-N=C=S, in which Q and R_6 have the same meaning as given above under (1) for formula (I) and X_2 is chloride, bromide, iodide, alkylsulfonate, haloalkylsulfonate or arylsulfonate, or

(F) reacting a compound of formula (III), in which n , A-B, R_1 and G have the same meanings as given above under (A) for formula (III) and in which R_2 and R_3 are H with a compound of the formula Q- X_2 , Q-C(=O)-Cl, Q-O-C(=O)-Cl, Q-C(=S)-Cl, Q-O-C(=S)-Cl, Q-SO₂-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-SO₂-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-C(=O)-Cl, Q-N(R_6)-C(=S)-Cl, Q-N=C=O or Q-N=C=S, in which Q and R_6 have - with the exception of H - the same meaning as given above under (1) for formula (I) and X_2 is chloride, bromide, iodide, alkylsulfonate, haloalkylsulfonate or arylsulfonate, to form a compound of formula (III), in which n , A-B, R_1 and G have the same meanings as given above for formula (III), and in which R_2 and R_3 have the same meanings as given above under (i) for formula (I), provided that at least one of the substituents is not H; and

(G) removing the protecting group G of the compound of formula (III) so obtained, as described under (B), to form a compound of formula (I).

The reactions described hereinabove and hereinbelow are carried out in a manner known *per se*, for example in the absence or, customarily, in the presence of a suitable solvent or diluent or of a mixture thereof, the reactions being carried out, as required, with cooling, at room temperature or with heating, for example in a temperature range of approximately from -80°C to the boiling temperature of the reaction medium, preferably from approximately 0°C to approximately +150°C, and, if necessary, in a closed vessel, under pressure, under an inert gas atmosphere and/or under anhydrous conditions. Especially advantageous reaction conditions can be found in the Examples.

The reaction time is not critical; a reaction time of from about 0.1 to about 24 hours, especially from about 0.5 to about 10 hours, is preferred.

The product is isolated by customary methods, for example by means of filtration, crystallisation, distillation or chromatography, or any suitable combination of such methods.

The starting materials mentioned hereinabove and hereinbelow that are used for the preparation of the compounds of formula (I) and, where applicable, their tautomers are known or can be prepared by methods known *per se*, e.g. as indicated below.

Process variant (A):

Examples of solvents and diluents include: aromatic, aliphatic and alicyclic hydrocarbons and halogenated hydrocarbons, such as benzene, toluene, xylene, mesitylene, tetraline, chlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, bromobenzene, petroleum ether, hexane, cyclohexane, dichloromethane, trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane, dichloroethane, trichloroethene or tetrachloroethene; ethers, such as diethyl ether, dipropyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dibutyl ether, tert-butyl methyl ether, ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether, dimethoxydiethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran or dioxane; alcohols, such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, butanol, ethylene glycol or glycerol; carboxylic acids, such as acetic acid, pivalic acid or formic acid; ketones, such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone or methyl isobutyl ketone; carboxylic acid esters, such as methyl acetate, ethyl acetate, or esters of benzoic acid; amides, such as N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-diethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, N-methylpyrrolidone or hexamethylphosphoric acid triamide; nitriles, such as acetonitrile or propionitrile; and sulfoxides, such as dimethyl sulfoxide; and also water; or mixtures of the mentioned solvents; Preference is given to ethers, nitriles and amides, or mixtures thereof; acetonitrile is especially preferred.

Protecting groups G in the compounds of formulae (II) and (III) include: alkyl ether radicals, such as methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, tert-butylthiomethyl, benzyloxymethyl, p-methoxybenzyl, 2-methoxyethoxymethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, 1-(2-chloroethoxy)ethyl, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl, 1-methyl-1-benzyloxyethyl, trichloroethyl, 2-trimethylsilyl ethyl, tert-butyl, allyl, p-methoxyphenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, o-nitrobenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, triphenylmethyl; trialkylsilyl radicals, such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, dimethyl-tert-butylsilyl, dimethyl-isopropylsilyl, dimethyl-1,1,2-trimethylpropylsilyl, diethyl-isopropylsilyl, dimethyl-tert-hexylsilyl, but also phenyl-tert-alkylsilyl groups,

such as diphenyl-tert-butylsilyl; esters, such as formates, acetates, chloroacetates, dichloroacetates, trichloroacetates, trifluoroacetates, methoxyacetates, phenoxyacetates, pivaloates, benzoates; alkyl carbonates, such as methyl-, 9-fluorenylmethyl-, ethyl-, 2,2,2-trichloroethyl-, 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethyl-, vinyl-, allyl-, benzyl-, p-methoxybenzyl-, o-nitrobenzyl-, p-nitrobenzyl-, but also p-nitrophenyl-carbonate.

Preference is given to trialkylsilyl radicals, such as trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, dimethyl-tert-butylsilyl, diphenyl-tert-butylsilyl, esters, such as methoxyacetates and phenoxyacetates, and carbonates, such as 9-fluorenylmethylcarbonates and allylcarbonates. Dimethyl-tert-butylsilyl ether is especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of from about -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent used; preference being given to reaction at -10°C to 25°C; in the presence of a base, for example an inorganic base, such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate, or an organic base, such as pyridine, triethylamine, N-ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, or 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene; or without the presence of a base; preference being given to 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene.

Examples of a compound R_2R_3N-OH include substituted or unsubstituted N-hydroxymaleimides and N-hydroxyphthalimides, for example N-hydroxyphthalimide.

In a preferred embodiment of Variant (A) the reaction is carried out with N-hydroxyphthalimide at 0°C, in acetonitrile in the presence of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene.

Especially preferred conditions for this process variant are described in Examples A2.1 and A4.1.

Process variant (B):

Examples of solvents and diluents are the same as those mentioned under Process variant A. Preference is given to ethers; tetrahydrofuran is especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of approximately from -70°C to 100°C, preferably at from -10°C to 25°C.

There are suitable for the removal of the protecting group Lewis acids, such as hydrochloric acid, methanesulfonic acid, $BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$, HF in pyridine, $Zn(BF_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$, p-toluenesulfonic acid, $AlCl_3$, $HgCl_2$; ammonium fluoride, such as tetrabutylammonium fluoride; bases, such as ammonia, trialkylamine or heterocyclic bases; hydrogenolysis with a catalyst, such as

palladium-on-carbon; reducing agents, such as sodium borohydride or tributyltin hydride with a catalyst, such as $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$, or also zinc with acetic acid.

Preference is given to acids, such as methanesulfonic acid or HF in pyridine; sodium borohydride with $\text{Pd}(0)$; bases, such as ammonia, triethylamine or pyridine; especially acids, such as HF in pyridine or methanesulfonic acid.

In a preferred embodiment of variant (B) the reaction is carried out with HF in pyridine at room temperature, in tetrahydrofuran.

Especially preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example A2.1 and A4.1.

Process variant (C):

Examples of solvents and diluents are the same as those mentioned under Process variant A. Preference is given to alcohols; ethanol is especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of from about -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent used; preference being given to reaction at 0°C to 30°C;

Examples of compounds of the formula $(\text{Q})_2\text{N}-\text{NH}_2$ include hydrazines, for example hydrazine or methylhydrazine.

Examples of reducing agents are known to a person skilled in the art, they include hydrides; especially suitable are borohydrides, for example sodium borohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride.

In a preferred embodiment of variant (C) the reaction is carried out with hydrazine monohydrate at room temperature, in ethanol.

Especially preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example A2.2 and A4.2.

Process variant (D):

Examples of solvents and diluents are the same as those mentioned under Process variant A. Preference is given to aromatic hydrocarbons, or mixtures thereof; toluene, dioxan and water are especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of from about -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent used; preference being given to reaction at 25°C to

80°C; in the presence of a catalyst such as pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate; or without a catalyst.

Examples of compound $R_4\text{-CO-}R_5$ include ketones and aldehydes, for example acetaldehyde, glycolaldehyde, glyoxylic acid, benzaldehyde, acetone or cyclopentanone.

In a preferred embodiment of variant (D) the reaction is carried out in toluene at room temperature in the presence of pyridinium p-toluene sulfonate.

In another preferred embodiment of variant (D) the reaction is carried out in dioxan and water at room temperature in the presence of pyridinium p-toluene sulfonate.

In another preferred embodiment of variant (D) the reaction is carried out in toluene at room temperature.

Especially preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example A1.1, A1.2, A1.13 and A1.16.

Process variant (E):

Examples of solvents and diluents are the same as those mentioned under Process variant A. Preference is given to esters and water, or mixtures thereof; ethyl acetate and water are especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of from about -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent used; preference being given to reaction at 25°C to 80°C; in the presence of a base, for example an inorganic base, such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate, or an organic base, such as pyridine, triethylamine, N-ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, or 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene; or without the presence of a base; preference being given to sodium bicarbonate.

In a preferred embodiment of Variant (E) the reaction is carried out in the presence of bicarbonate at room temperature, in a mixture of ethyl acetate and water as the solvent.

Especially preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example A2.11.

Process variant (F):

Examples of solvents and diluents are the same as those mentioned under Process variant A. Preference is given to halogenated hydrocarbons, or mixtures thereof; dichloromethane is especially preferred.

The reactions are advantageously carried out in a temperature range of from about -70°C to the boiling point of the solvent used; preference being given to reaction at 25°C to 80°C; in the presence of a base, for example an inorganic base, such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or sodium bicarbonate, or an organic base, such as pyridine, triethylamine, N-ethyl-N,N-diisopropylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, or 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene; or without the presence of a base; preference being given to pyridine.

In a preferred embodiment of Variant (E) the reaction is carried out in the presence of bicarbonate at room temperature, in a mixture of ethyl acetate and water as the solvent.

Especially preferred conditions for the reaction are described in Example A2.11.

Process variant (G) is carried out by analogy to Process variant (B).

The comments made above in connection with tautomers of compounds of the formula (I) apply analogously to the starting materials and intermediates mentioned hereinbefore and hereinbelow with respect to their tautomers.

The compounds of formula (I) may be in the form of one of the possible isomers or in the form of a mixture thereof, in the form of pure isomers or in the form of an isomeric mixture, i.e. in the form of a diastereomeric mixture; the invention relates both to the pure isomers and to the diastereomeric mixtures and is to be interpreted accordingly hereinabove and hereinbelow, even if stereochemical details are not mentioned specifically in every case.

The diastereomeric mixtures can be resolved into the pure isomers by known methods, for example by recrystallisation from a solvent, by chromatography, for example high pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) on acetylcellulose, with the aid of suitable microorganisms, by cleavage with specific, immobilised enzymes, or *via* the formation of inclusion compounds, for example using crown ethers, only one isomer being complexed.

Apart from the separation of corresponding mixtures of isomers, pure diastereoisomers can be obtained according to the invention also by generally known methods of stereo-selective synthesis, for example by carrying out the process according to the invention using starting materials having correspondingly suitable stereochemistry.

In each case it is advantageous to isolate or synthesize the biologically more active isomer, where the individual components have different biological activity.

The compounds of formula (I) may also be obtained in the form of their hydrates and/or may include other solvents, for example solvents which may have been used for the crystallisation of compounds in solid form.

The invention relates to all those embodiments of the process according to which a compound obtainable as starting material or intermediate at any stage of the process is used as starting material and all or some of the remaining steps are carried out, or in which a starting material is used in the form of a derivative and/or a salt and/or its diastereomers, or, especially, is formed under the reaction conditions. For instance compounds of formula (I) bearing a functional group in its free or protected form can be used as starting materials for the preparation of further compounds of formula (I). For such manipulations methods known to the person skilled in the art can be applied.

In the processes of the present invention it is preferable to use those starting materials and intermediates which result in the compounds of formula (I) that are especially preferred.

The invention relates especially to the preparation processes described in the Examples.

In the area of pest control, the compounds of formula (I) according to the invention are active ingredients exhibiting valuable preventive and/or curative activity with a very advantageous biocidal spectrum and a very broad spectrum, even at low rates of concentration, while being well tolerated by warm-blooded animals, fish and plants. They are, surprisingly, equally suitable for controlling both plant pests and ecto- and endo-parasites in humans and more especially in productive livestock, domestic animals and pets. They are effective against all or individual development stages of normally sensitive animal pests, but also of resistant animal pests, such as insects, preferably of the orders Lepidoptera; Coleoptera, Homoptera, Orthoptera, Isoptera, Psocoptera, Anoplura, Mallophaga, Thysanoptera; Heteroptera, Siphonaptera, Hymenoptera and Thysanura, and representatives of the order Acarina, nematodes, cestodes and trematodes, while at the same time protecting useful organisms. The said animal pests especially include, for example, those mentioned in European Patent Application EP-A-736 252, page 5, line 55, to page 6, line 55. The pests mentioned therein are therefore included by reference in the subject matter of the present invention.

The insecticidal or acaricidal activity of the active ingredients according to the invention may manifest itself directly, i.e. in the mortality of the pests, which occurs immediately or only after some time, for example during moulting, or indirectly, for example in reduced ovi-

position and/or hatching rate, good activity corresponding to a mortality of at least 50 to 60 %.

It is also possible to control pests of the class Nematoda using the compounds according to the invention. Such pests include, for example, root knot nematodes, cyst-forming nematodes and also stem and leaf nematodes;

especially of *Heterodera* spp., e.g. *Heterodera schachtii*, *Heterodera avenae* and *Heterodera trifolii*; *Globodera* spp., e.g. *Globodera rostochiensis*; *Meloidogyne* spp., e.g. *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Meloidogyne javanica*; *Radopholus* spp., e.g. *Radopholus similis*; *Pratylenchus*, e.g. *Pratylenchus neglectans* and *Pratylenchus penetrans*; *Tylenchulus*, e.g. *Tylenchulus semipenetrans*; *Longidorus*, *Trichodorus*, *Xiphinema*, *Ditylenchus*, *Aphelenchoides* and *Anguina*; insbesondere *Meloidogyne*, e.g. *Meloidogyne incognita*, and *Heterodera*, e.g. *Heterodera glycines*.

An especially important aspect of the present invention is the use of the compounds of formula (I) according to the invention in the protection of plants against parasitic feeding pests.

The compounds according to the invention can be used to control, i.e. to inhibit or destroy, pests of the mentioned type occurring on plants, especially on useful plants and ornamentals in agriculture, in horticulture and in forestry, or on parts of such plants, such as the fruits, blossoms, leaves, stems, tubers or roots, while in some cases plant parts that grow later are still protected against those pests.

Target crops include especially cereals, such as wheat, barley, rye, oats, rice, maize and sorghum; beet, such as sugar beet and fodder beet; fruit, e.g. pomes, stone fruit and soft fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, peaches, almonds, cherries and berries, e.g. strawberries, raspberries and blackberries; leguminous plants, such as beans, lentils, peas and soybeans; oil plants, such as rape, mustard, poppy, olives, sunflowers, coconut, castor oil, cocoa and groundnuts; cucurbitaceae, such as marrows, cucumbers and melons; fibre plants, such as cotton, flax, hemp and jute; citrus fruits, such as oranges, lemons, grapefruit and mandarins; vegetables, such as spinach, lettuce, asparagus, cabbages, carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and paprika; lauraceae, such as avocado, cinnamon and camphor; and tobacco, nuts, coffee, aubergines, sugar cane, tea, pepper, vines, hops, bananas, natural rubber plants and ornamentals.

Further areas of use of the compounds according to the invention are the protection of stored goods and storerooms and the protection of raw materials, and also in the hygiene sector, especially the protection of domestic animals and productive livestock against pests of the mentioned type, more especially the protection of domestic animals, especially cats and dogs, from attack by fleas, ticks and nematodes.

The invention therefore relates also to pesticidal compositions, such as emulsifiable concentrates, suspension concentrates, directly sprayable or dilutable solutions, spreadable pastes, dilute emulsions, wettable powders, soluble powders, dispersible powders, wettable powders, dusts, granules and encapsulations of polymer substances, that comprise at least one of the compounds according to the invention, the choice of formulation being made in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances.

The active ingredient is used in those compositions in pure form, a solid active ingredient, for example, in a specific particle size, or preferably together with at least one of the adjuvants customary in formulation technology, such as extenders, e.g. solvents or solid carriers, or surface-active compounds (surfactants). In the area of parasite control in humans, domestic animals, productive livestock and pets it will be self-evident that only physiologically tolerable additives are used.

As formulation adjuvants there are used, for example, solid carriers, solvents, stabilisers, "slow release" adjuvants, colourings and optionally surface-active substances (surfactants). Suitable carriers and adjuvants include all substances customarily used. As adjuvants, such as solvents, solid carriers, surface-active compounds, non-ionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, anionic surfactants and further adjuvants in the compositions used according to the invention, there come into consideration, for example, those described in EP-A-736 252, page 7, line 51 to page 8, line 39.

The compositions for use in crop protection and in humans, domestic animals and productive livestock generally comprise from 0.1 to 99 %, especially from 0.1 to 95 %, of active ingredient and from 1 to 99.9 %, especially from 5 to 99.9 %, of at least one solid or liquid adjuvant, the composition generally including from 0 to 25 %, especially from 0.1 to 20 %, of surfactants (% = % by weight in each case). Whereas commercial products will preferably be formulated as concentrates, the end user will normally employ dilute formulations having considerably lower concentrations of active ingredient.

The action of the compounds according to the invention and the compositions comprising them against animal pests can be significantly broadened and adapted to the given

circumstances by the addition of other insecticides, acaricides or nematocides. Suitable additives include, for example, representatives of the following classes of active ingredient: organophosphorus compounds, nitrophenols and derivatives, formamidines, ureas, carbamates, pyrethroids, chlorinated hydrocarbons and *Bacillus thuringiensis* preparations.

Examples of especially suitable mixing partners include: azamethiphos; chlorfenvinphos; bupirimate; cypermethrin, cypermethrin high-cis; cyromazine; diafenthiuron; diazinon; dichlorvos; dicrotophos; dicyclanil; fenoxycarb; fluazuron; furathiocarb; isazofos; iodfenphos; kinoprene; lufenuron; methacriphos; methidathion; monocrotophos; phosphamidon; profenofos; diofenolan; a substance obtainable from the *Bacillus thuringiensis* strain GC91 or from NCTC11821; pymetrozine; bromopropylate; methoprene; disulfoton; quinalphos; tau-fluvalinate; thiocyclam; thiometon; aldicarb; azinphos-methyl; benfuracarb; bifenthrin; buprofezin; carbofuran; dibutylaminothio; cartap; chlorfluazuron; chlorpyrifos; cyfluthrin; alpha-cypermethrin; zeta-cypermethrin; deltamethrin; diflubenzuron; endosulfan; ethiofencarb; fenitrothion; fenazaquin; fenobucarb; fenvalerate; formothion; methiocarb; heptenophos; imidacloprid; isoprocarb; methamidophos; methomyl; mevinphos; parathion; parathion-methyl; phosalone; pirimicarb; propoxur; teflubenzuron; terbufos; triazamate; abamectin; fenobucarb; tebufenozide; fipronil; beta-cyfluthrin; silafluofen; fenpyroximate; pyridaben; pirimicarb; pyriproxyfen; pyrimidifen; nematorin; nitenpyram; NI-25, acetamiprid; avermectin B₁ (abamectin); an insect-active extract from a plant; a preparation comprising insect-active nematodes; a preparation obtainable from *Bacillus subtilis*; a preparation comprising insect-active fungi; a preparation comprising insect-active viruses; AC 303 630; acephate; acrinathrin; alanycarb; alphamethrin; amitraz; AZ 60541; azinphos A; azinphos M; azocyclotin; bendiocarb; bensultap; betacyfluthrin; BPMC; brofenprox; bromophos A; bufencarb; butocarboxim; butylpyridaben; cadusafos; carbaryl; carbophenothion; chloethocarb; chlorethoxyfos; chlormephos; cis-res-methrin; clocythrins; clofentezine; cyanophos; cycloprothrin; cyhexatin; demeton M; demeton S; demeton-S-methyl; dichlofenthion; dicliphos; diethion; dimethoate; dimethylvinphos; dioxathion; edifenphos; emamectin; esfenvalerate; ethion; ethofenprox; ethoprophos; etrimphos; fenamiphos; fenbutatin oxide; fenothiocarb; fenpropathrin; fenpyrad; fenthion; fluazinam; flucycloxuron; flucythrinate; flufenoxuron; flufenprox; fonophos; fosthiazate; fubfenprox; HCH; hexaflumuron; hexythiazox; IKI-220; iprobenfos; isofenphos; isoxathion; ivermectin; lambda-cyhalothrin; malathion; mecarbam; mesulfenphos; metaldehyd; metolcarb; milbemectin; moxidectin; naled; NC 184; omethoate; oxamyl; oxydemethon M; oxydeprofos; permethrin; phenthoate; phorate; phosmet; phoxim; pirimiphos M; pirimiphos A; promecarb; propaphos; prothiofos;

prothoate; pyrachlophos; pyrada-phenthion; pyresmethrin; pyrethrum; RH 5992; salithion; sebufos; sulfotep; sulprofos; tebufenpyrad; tebupirimphos; tefluthrin; temephos; terbam; tetrachlorvinphos; thiaclopid; thiamethoxam; thiafenox; thiodicarb; thiofanox; thionazin; thuringiensin; tralomethrin; triarathen; triazophos; triazuron; trichlorfon; triflumuron; trimethacarb; vamidothion; xylylcarb; YI 5301/5302; zetamethrin; DPX-MP062; RH-2485; D 2341 or XMC (3,5-xylyl methylcarbamate).

Preferred crop protection products have especially the following compositions (% = percent by weight):

Emulsifiable concentrates:

active ingredient:	1 to 90%, preferably 5 to 20%
surfactant:	1 to 30%, preferably 10 to 20%
solvent:	5 to 98%, preferably 70 to 85%

Dusts:

active ingredient:	0.1 to 10%, preferably 0.1 to 1%
solid carrier:	99.9 to 90%, preferably 99.9 to 99%

Suspension concentrates:

active ingredient:	5 to 75%, preferably 10 to 50%
water:	94 to 24%, preferably 88 to 30%
surfactant:	1 to 40%, preferably 2 to 30%

Wettable powders:

active ingredient:	0.5 to 90%, preferably 1 to 80%
surfactant:	0.5 to 20%, preferably 1 to 15%
solid carrier:	5 to 99%, preferably 15 to 98%

Granules:

active ingredient:	0.5 to 30%, preferably 3 to 15%
solid carrier:	99.5 to 70%, preferably 97 to 85%

The compositions according to the invention may also comprise further solid or liquid adjuvants, such as stabilisers, e.g. vegetable oils or epoxidised vegetable oils (e.g. epoxidised coconut oil, rapeseed oil or soybean oil), antifoams, e.g. silicone oil, preserva-

tives, viscosity regulators, binders and/or tackifiers as well as fertilisers or other active ingredients for obtaining special effects, e.g. acaricides, bactericides, fungicides, nematocides, molluscicides or selective herbicides.

The crop protection products according to the invention are prepared in known manner, in the absence of adjuvants, e.g. by grinding, sieving and/or compressing a solid active ingredient or mixture of active ingredients, for example to a certain particle size, and in the presence of at least one adjuvant, for example by intimately mixing and/or grinding the active ingredient or mixture of active ingredients with the adjuvant(s). The invention relates likewise to those processes for the preparation of the compositions according to the invention and to the use of the compounds of formula (I) in the preparation of those compositions.

The invention relates also to the methods of application of the crop protection products, i.e. the methods of controlling pests of the mentioned type, such as spraying, atomising, dusting, coating, dressing, scattering or pouring, which are selected in accordance with the intended objectives and the prevailing circumstances, and to the use of the compositions for controlling pests of the mentioned type. Typical rates of concentration are from 0.1 to 1000 ppm, preferably from 0.1 to 500 ppm, of active ingredient. The rates of application per hectare are generally from 1 to 2000 g of active ingredient per hectare, especially from 10 to 1000 g/ha, preferably from 20 to 600 g/ha.

A preferred method of application in the area of crop protection is application to the foliage of the plants (foliar application), the frequency and the rate of application being dependent upon the risk of infestation by the pest in question. However, the active ingredient can also penetrate the plants through the roots (systemic action) when the locus of the plants is impregnated with a liquid formulation or when the active ingredient is incorporated in solid form into the locus of the plants, for example into the soil, e.g. in granular form (soil application). In the case of paddy rice crops, such granules may be applied in metered amounts to the flooded rice field.

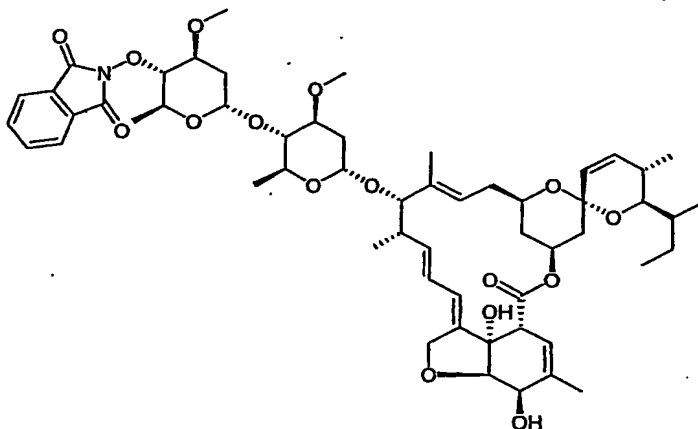
The crop protection products according to the invention are also suitable for protecting plant propagation material, including plant propagation material of genetically modified plants, e.g. seed, such as fruits, tubers or grains, or plant cuttings, including propagation material of genetically modified plants, against animal pests. The propagation material can be treated with the composition before planting: seed, for example, can be dressed before being sown. The active ingredients according to the invention can also be applied to grains

(coating), either by impregnating the seeds in a liquid formulation or by coating them with a solid formulation. The composition can also be applied to the planting site when the propagation material is being planted, for example to the seed furrow during sowing. The invention relates also to such methods of treating plant propagation material and to the plant propagation material so treated.

Preparation Examples:

In the examples, TBDMS is t-butyl-dimethylsilyl

Example A2.1: 4"-Desoxy-4"-(S)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁

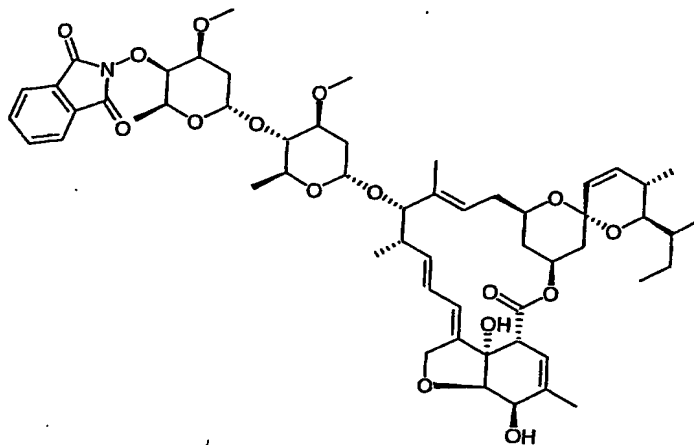


Step A: 1.0 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-avermectin B₁-4"-(R)-trifluoromethanesulfonate and 0.44 g of N-hydroxyphthalimide is dissolved in 20 ml acetonitrile. The solution is cooled to 0°C then 0.2 ml of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene in 2 ml acetonitrile are added dropwise over 15 min. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with saturated ammonium chloride, water and brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel hexane/ethyl acetate 8/2) providing 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Step B: To a solution of 0.54 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran is added 2 ml of a HF-pyridine solution (consisting of 25 g 70% HF-Pyridine, 27,5 ml tetrahydrofuran and 12,5 ml pyridine), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate; the organic phase is washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel

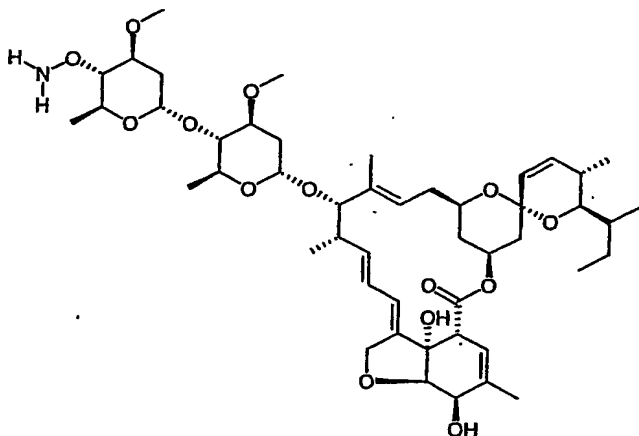
hexane/ethyl acetate 6/4) providing 4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A4.1: 4"-Desoxy-4"-(R)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁

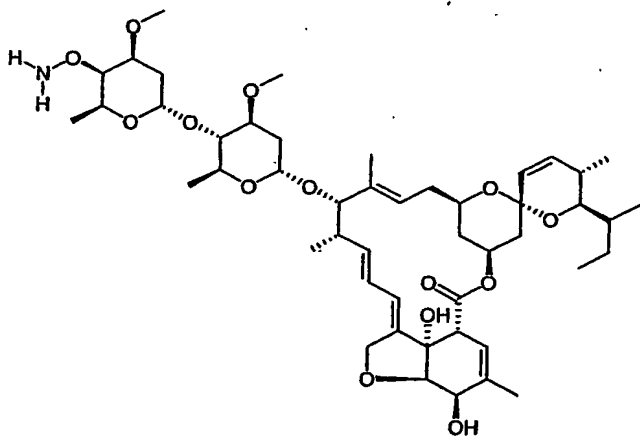


Step A: 1.0 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-avermectin B₁-4"-(S)-trifluoromethanesulfonate and 0.44 g of N-hydroxyphtalimide is dissolved in 20 ml acetonitrile. The solution is cooled to 0°C then 0.2 ml of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) in 2 ml acetonitrile are added dropwise over 15 min. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with saturated ammonium chloride, water and brine. The organic phase is dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel hexane/ethyl acetate 85/15) providing 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Step B: To a solution of 0.54 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ in 10 ml tetrahydrofuran is added 2 ml of a HF-pyridine solution (consisting of 25 g 70% HF-Pyridin, 27,5 ml tetrahydrofuran and 12,5 ml pyridine), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate; the organic phase is washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel hexane/ethyl acetate 6/4) providing 4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

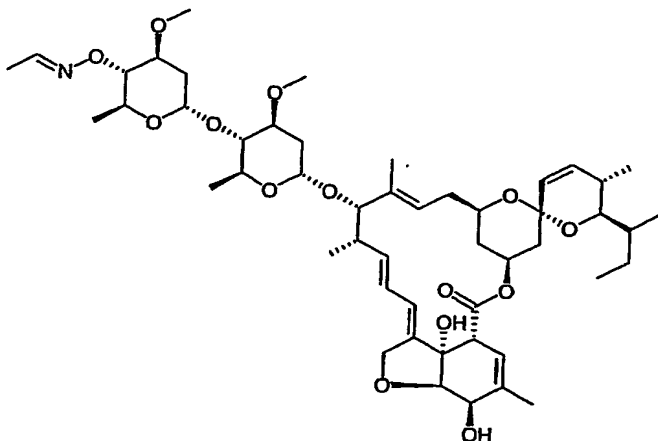
Example A2.2: 4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁

To a solution of 0.4 g of 4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-phthalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.1) in 7 ml ethanol is added 30 mg of hydrazine monohydrate. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate,; the organic phase is washed with water, saturated sodium bicarbonated, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A4.2: 4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁

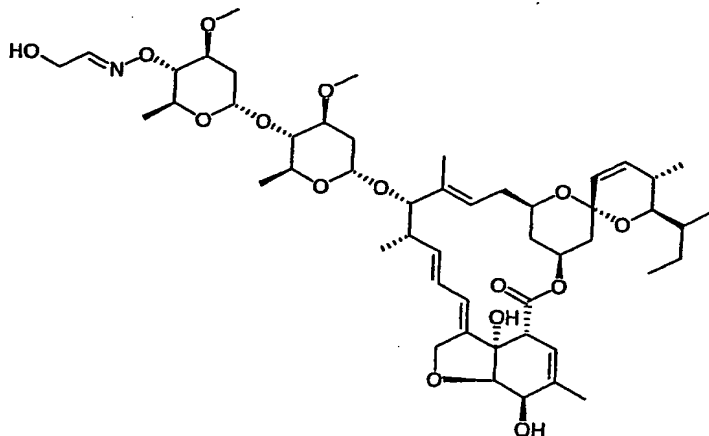
To a solution of 0.15 g of 4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-phthalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.1) in 5 ml ethanol is added 11 mg of hydrazine monohydrate. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate,; the organic phase is washed with water, saturated sodium bicarbonated, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4"-desoxy-4"-(R)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A1.1: 4"-Desoxy-4"--(S)-(ethylideneamino)oxy-avermectin B₁



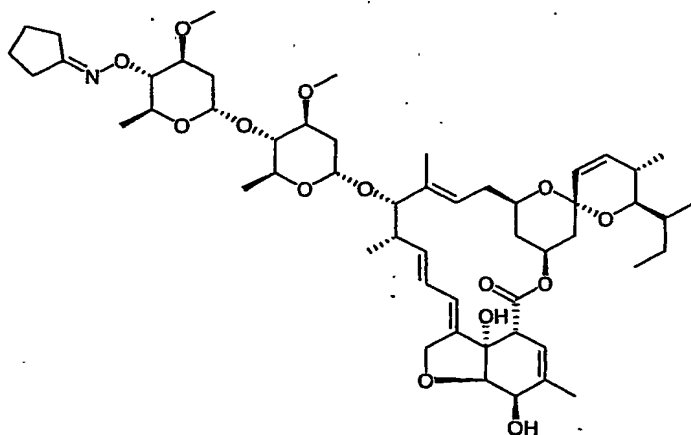
To a solution of 0.1 g of 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.2) in 5 ml toluene is added 25 mg acetaldehyde. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-[(ethylidene)amino]oxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A1.2: 4"-Desoxy-4"--(S)-[(3-hydroxy-ethylidene)amino]oxy-avermectin B₁



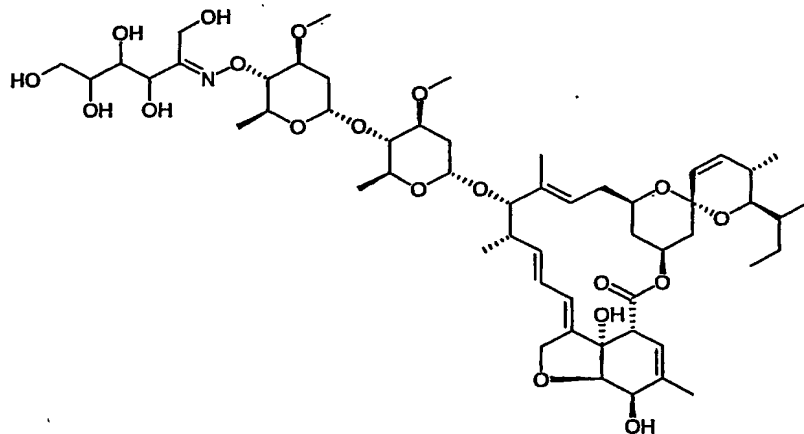
To a solution of 0.1 g of 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.2) in 5 ml toluene are added 3 mg of pyridinium para-toluene sulfonate and 10 mg of glycolaldehyde. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-[(3-hydroxy-ethylidene)amino]oxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A1.13: 4"-Desoxy-4"--(S)-(cyclopentylideneamino)oxy-avermectin B₁



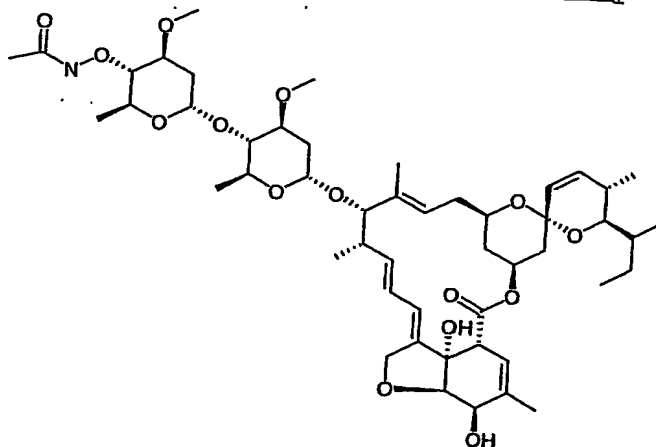
To a solution of 0.1 g of 4''-desoxy-4''-(S)-aminoxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.2) in 5 ml toluene are added 3 mg of pyridinium para-toluene sulfonate and 13 mg of cyclopentanone. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4''-desoxy-4''-(S)-(cyclopentylideneamino)oxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A1.16: D-Fructose, 4''-O-(avermectin B₁)oxime



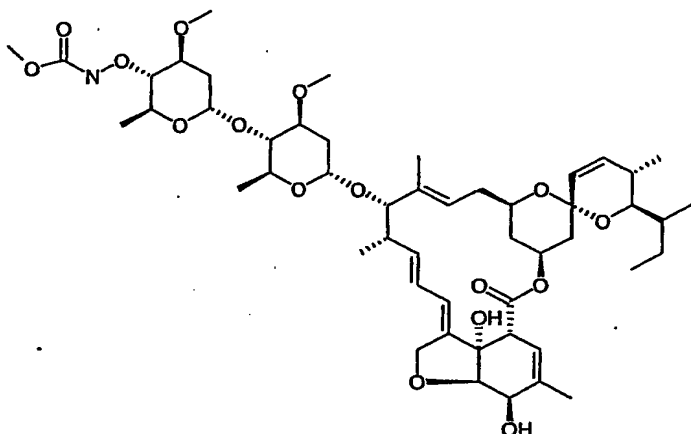
To a solution of 0.1 g of 4''-desoxy-4''-(S)-aminoxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.2) in 5 ml dioxan and 0.05 ml water is added 28 mg of pyridinium para-toluene sulfonate and 202 mg of D-Fructose. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding D-Fructose, 4''-O-(avermectin B₁)oxime which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A2.3: 4"-Desoxy-4"-(S)-(acetylamino)oxy-avermectin B₁




Step A: To a solution of 6 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-phtalimidooxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.1, step A) in 100 ml ethanol is added 0.39 ml of hydrazine monohydrate. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate; the organic phase is washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate and sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁.

Step B: To a solution of 0.2 g of 5-OTBDMS-4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-aminooxy-avermectin B₁ and 0.03 ml pyridine in 5 ml dichloromethane at 0°C is added 0.02 ml acetyl chloride. The reaction mixture is stirred at 0°C for 1 hour, poured into water, extracted with dichloromethane, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. To a solution of the crude residue in 1.5 ml tetrahydrofuran is added 0.3 ml of a HF-pyridine solution (consisting of 25 g 70% HF-Pyridine, 27,5 ml tetrahydrofuran and 12,5 ml pyridine), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 12 hours, poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate; the organic phase is washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated *in vacuo*, yielding 4"-desoxy-4"-(S)-(acetylamino)oxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Example A2.11: 4"-Desoxy-4"--(S)-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]oxy-avermectin B₁

To a stirred solution of 0.2 g of 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-aminoxy-avermectin B₁ (example A2.2) in 3 ml ethyl acetate and 3 ml sodium bicarbonate is added 24 mg of methyl chloroformate. The reaction mixture is stirred at room temperature for 5 hours, diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue is purified by flash-chromatography (silica gel hexane/ethyl acetate 65/35) providing 4"-desoxy-4"--(S)-[(methoxycarbonyl)amino]oxy-avermectin B₁ which is characterized by its mass and NMR spectra.

Similarly to the preparation examples above it is also possible to prepare the compounds listed in Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48. In the Tables, the symbol  denotes, where necessary, the bond through which the radical in question is attached to the the skeleton.

Since in most cases the compounds are present as mixtures of the avermectin derivatives B1a and B1b, characterization by customary physical data such as melting point or refractive index makes little sense. For this reason, the compounds are characterized by the retention times which are determined in an analysis by HPLC (high performance liquid chromatography). Here, the term B1a refers to the main component in which R₁ is sec-butyl, with a content of usually more than 80%. B1b denotes the minor component in which R₁ is isopropyl. Where two retention times are given for the B1a or the B1b derivative or both the compounds are mixtures of diastereomers which can be separated chromatographically. In the case of compounds where a retention time is given only in column B1a or only in column B1b, the pure B1a or B1b component, respectively, can be obtained during work-up. The correct structures of the B1a and B1b components are assigned by mass spectrometry.

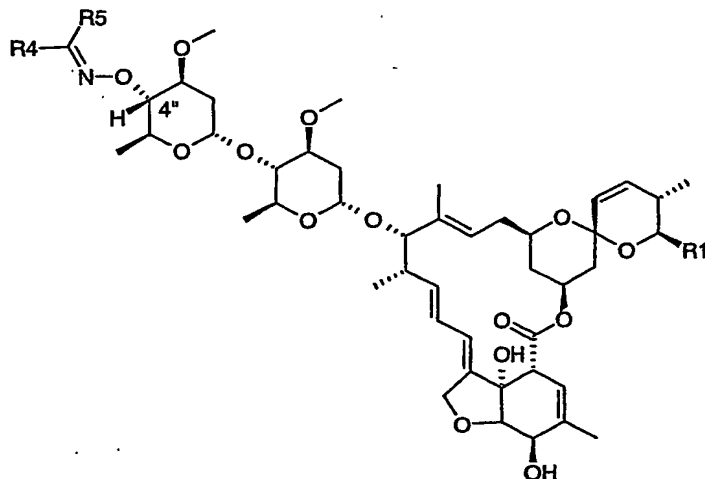
The following method is used for HPLC analysis:

HPLC gradient conditions			
Solvent A:	0.01% of trifluoroacetic acid in H ₂ O		
Solvent B:	0.01% of trifluoroacetic acid in CH ₃ CN		
Time [min]	A [%]	B [%]	Flow rate [μl/min]
0	80	20	500
0.1	50	50	500
10	5	95	500
15	0	100	500
17	0	100	500
17.1	80	20	500
22	80	20	500
Type of column	YMC-Pack ODS-AQ		
Column length	125 mm		
Internal diameter of column:	2 mm		
Temperature	40°C		

The YMC-Pack ODS-AQ column used for the chromatography of the compounds is manufactured by YMC, Alte Raesfelderstrasse 6, 46514 Schermbeck, Germany.

Table A1: Compounds of the formula (I) in which R₁ is sec-butyl (B1a) or isopropyl

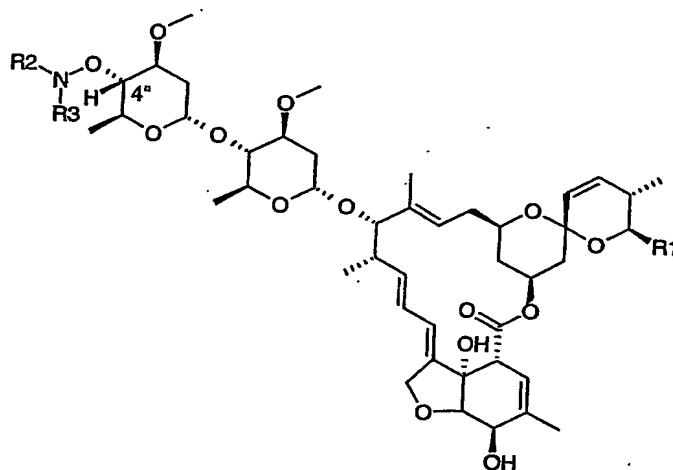
(B1b)



No.	R ₄	R ₅	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A1.1	Methyl	H	11.09	
A1.2	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H	8.96	8.21
A1.3	Ethyl	H	11.18	10.51
A1.4	Cl-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H	10.98	10.34
A1.5	CCl ₃	H	12.31	
A1.6	cyclopropyl	H	11.00	10.35
A1.7	COOH	H	5.19	
A1.8	Phenyl	H	12.69	
A1.9		H	9.16	
A1.10		H	6.57	5.97
A1.11		H	5.28	4.84
A1.12	methyl	methyl	11.63	
A1.13		-(CH ₂) ₄ -	12.33	11.59
A1.14	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	7.99	

No.	R ₄	R ₅	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A1.15		methyl	5.61	5.26
A1.16			6.01	

Table A2: Compounds of the formula (I) in which R₁ is sec-butyl (B1a) or isopropyl (B1b).



No.	R ₂	R ₃	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A2.1				
A2.2	H	H	5.16	4.28
A2.3		H	7.90	7.22
A2.4		H	8.28	7.63
A2.5		H	9.31	8.56
A2.7		H	8.34	7.64

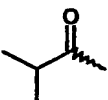

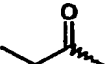
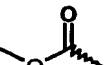
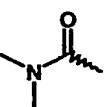
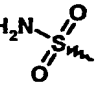
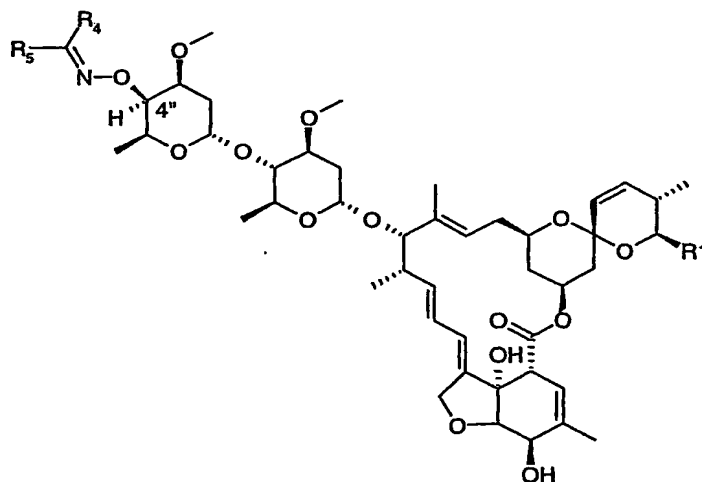


No.	R ₂	R ₃	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A2.8		H	8.86	8.14
A2.9		H	8.70	8.00
A2.10		H	8.45	7.75
A2.11		H	7.91	7.21
A2.12		H	8.09	7.41
A2.13		H	7.80	7.15

Table A3: Compounds of the formula (I) in which R₁ is sec-butyl (B1a) or isopropyl (B1b).



No.	R ₄	R ₅	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A3.1	Methyl	H		
A3.2		H		
A3.3	Ethyl	H		
A3.4		H		

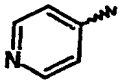
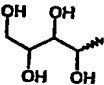
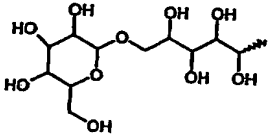



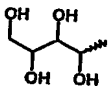

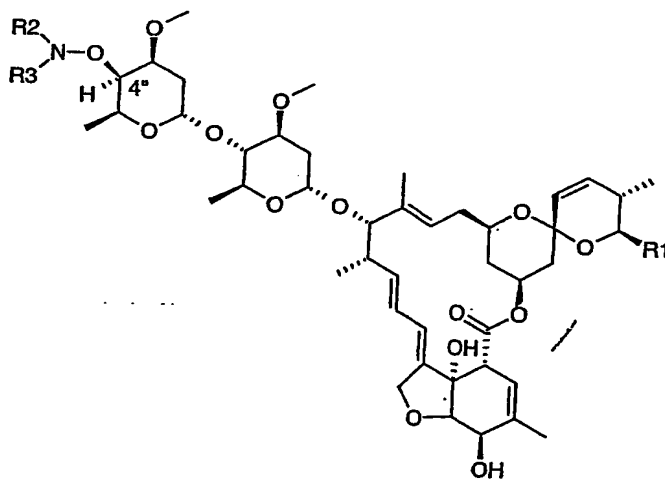
No.	R ₄	R ₅	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A3.5	CCl ₃	H		
A3.6	cyclopropyl	H		
A3.7	COOH	H		
A3.8	Phenyl	H		
A3.9		H		
A3.10		H		
A3.11		H		
A3.12	methyl	methyl		
A3.13	-(CH ₂) ₄ -			
A3.14				
A3.15		methyl		
A3.16				

Table A4: Compounds of the formula (I) in which R₁ is sec-butyl (B1a) or isopropyl (B1b).



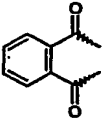
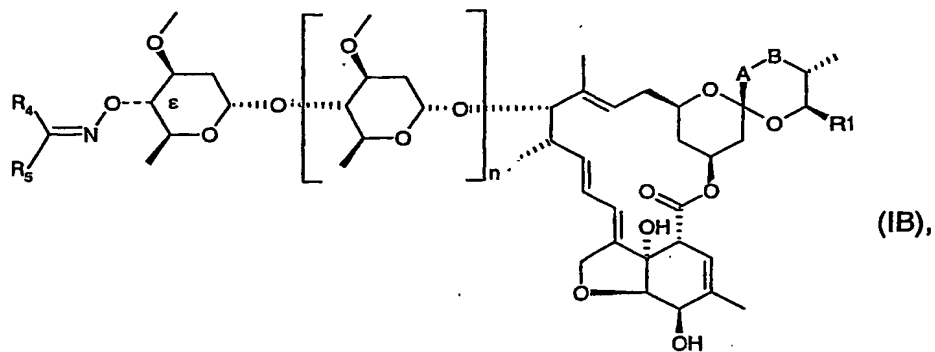
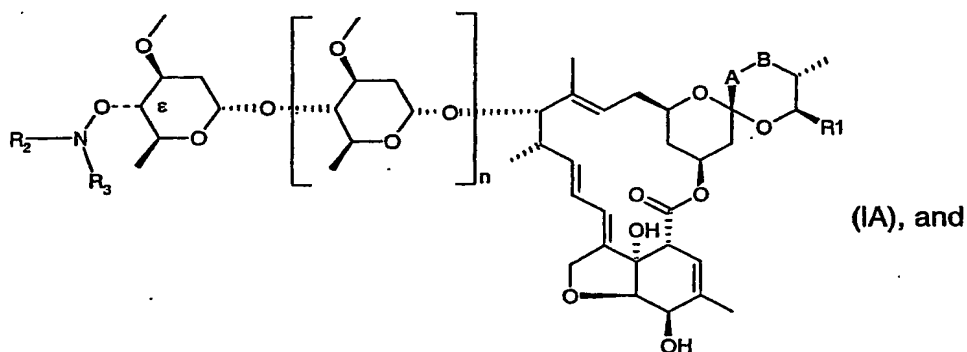
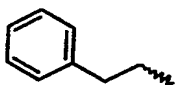
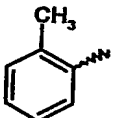
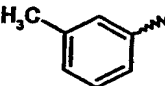
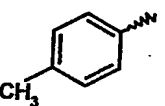
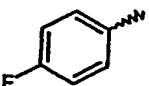
No.	R ₂	R ₃	Retention time (min)	
			B1a	B1b
A4.1			9.98	
A4.2	H	H	8.76	8.10

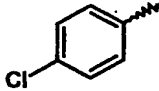
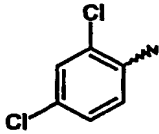
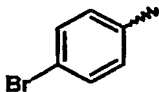
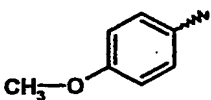
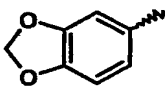
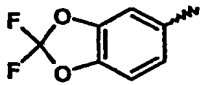
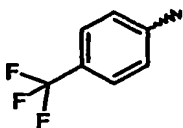
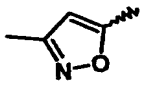
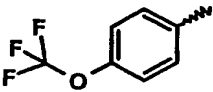
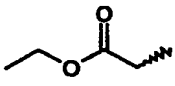
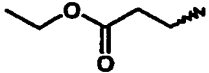


Table B: Compounds of the formula

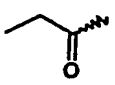
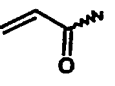
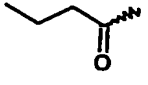
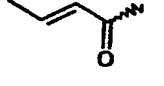
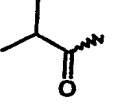
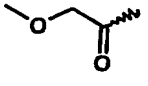
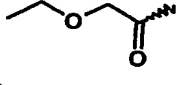
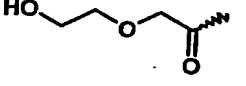
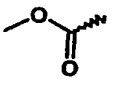
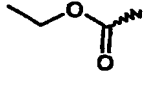
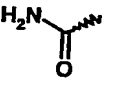
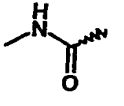
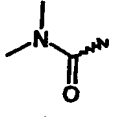
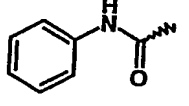


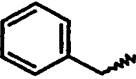
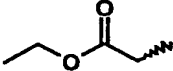


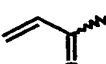
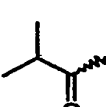
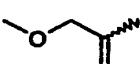
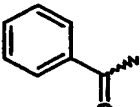
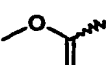
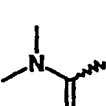
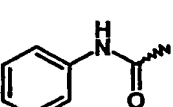
wherein the combination of R₂ and R₃ holds for compound (IA) and the combination of R₄ and R₅ holds for compound (IB):

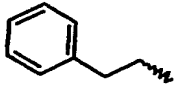
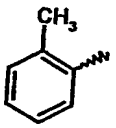
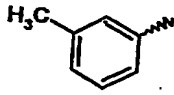
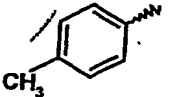
	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.1	Methyl	H
B.2	Ethyl	H
B.3	n-propyl	H
B.4	iso-propyl	H
B.5	n-butyl	H
B.6	s-butyl	H

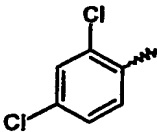
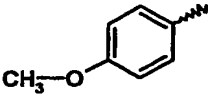
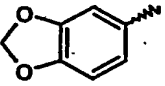
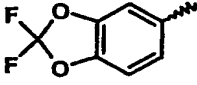
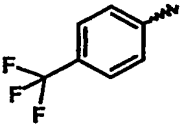
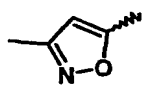
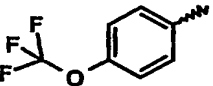
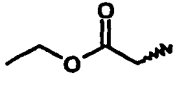
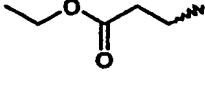

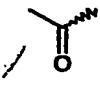


	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.7	iso-butyl	H
B.8	t-butyl	H
B.9	CH ₂ =CH-CH ₂ -	H
B.10	CH ₃ -CH=CH-CH ₂ -	H
B.11	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H
B.12	CH ₃ -CH(OH)-	H
B.13	(CH ₃) ₂ C(OH)-	H
B.14	HO-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H
B.15	CH ₃ -O-CH ₂ -	H
B.16	CH ₃ -O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H
B.17	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₂ -	H
B.18	CH ₃ -CH ₂ -O-CH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H
B.19	NH ₂ -CH ₂ -	H
B.20	CF ₃ -	H
B.21	CH ₂ F	H
B.22	CHF ₂	H
B.23	CH ₂ Cl	H
B.24	CHCl ₂	H
B.25	CCl ₃	H
B.26	CN	H
B.27	Phenyl	H
B.28	Benzyl	H
B.29		H
B.30		H
B.31		H
B.32		H
B.33		H

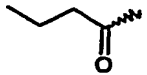
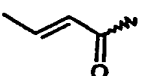
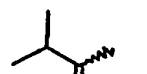
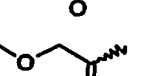
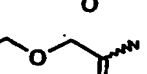
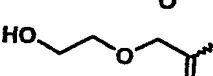
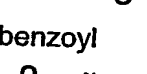
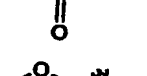

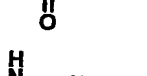
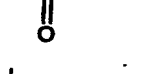
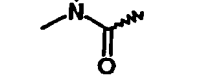
	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.34		H
B.35		H
B.36		H
B.37		H
B.38		H
B.39		H
B.40	pyrid-2-yl	H
B.41	pyrid-3-yl	H
B.42	pyrid-4-yl	H
B.43		H
B.44		H
B.45		H
B.46		H
B.47		H
B.48		H
B.49		H

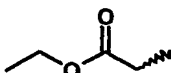


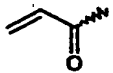
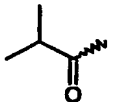
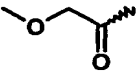
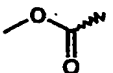
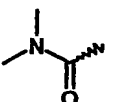
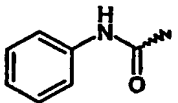


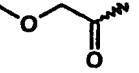
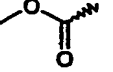
	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.50		H
B.51		H
B.52		H
B.53		H
B.54		H
B.55		H
B.56		H
B.57		H
B.58	benzoyl	H
B.59		H
B.60		H
B.61		H
B.62		H
B.63		H
B.64		/ H
B.65	SO ₂ Me	H
B.66	SO ₂ Et	H



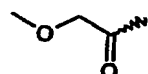
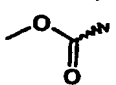


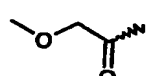
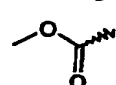


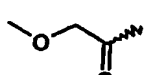
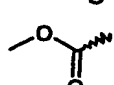
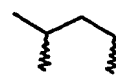
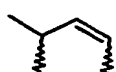
	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.67	ethyl	methyl
B.68	CH ₂ OH	methyl
B.69	CH ₂ =CH-CH ₂ -	methyl
B.70	phenyl	methyl
B.71		methyl
B.72		methyl
B.73		methyl
B.74		methyl
B.75		methyl
B.76		methyl
B.77		methyl
B.78		methyl
B.79		methyl
B.80		methyl
B.81		methyl
B.82	H	ethyl
B.83	H	n-propyl
B.84	H	iso-propyl
B.85	H	n-butyl

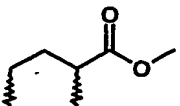
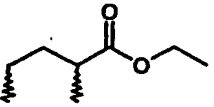
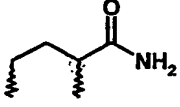
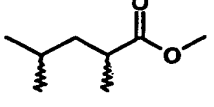
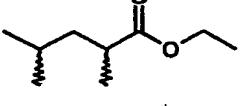
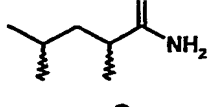
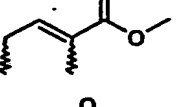
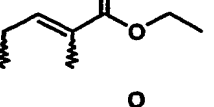
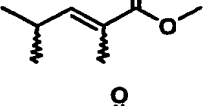
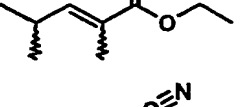
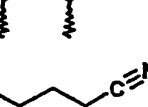

	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.86	H	s-butyl
B.87	H	iso-butyl
B.88	H	t-butyl
B.89	H	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.90	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.91	H	$\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
B.92	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$
B.93	H	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{OH})-$
B.94	H	$\text{HO}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
B.95	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.96	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
B.97	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.98	H	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$
B.99	H	NH_2-CH_2-
B.100	H	CF_3-
B.101	H	CH_2F
B.102	H	CHF_2
B.103	H	CH_2Cl
B.104	H	CHCl_2
B.105	H	CCl_3
B.106	H	CN
B.107	H	phenyl
B.108	H	Benzyl
B.109	H	
B.110	H	
B.111	H	
B.112	H	
B.113	H	4-F-phenyl
B.114	H	4-Cl-phenyl

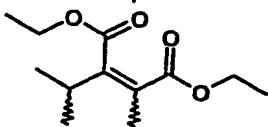
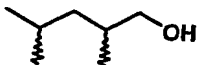
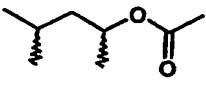
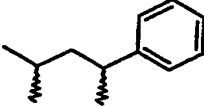
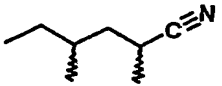
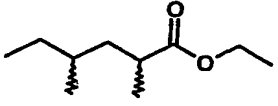
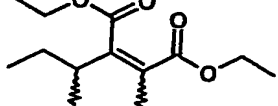
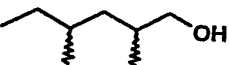
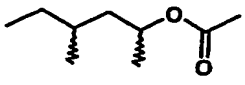
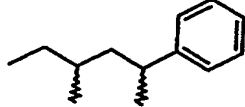




	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.115	H	
B.116	H	4-Br-phenyl
B.117	H	
B.118	H	
B.119	H	
B.120	H	pyrid-2-yl
B.121	H	pyrid-3-yl
B.122	H	pyrid-4-yl
B.123	H	
B.124	H	
B.125	H	
B.126	H	
B.127	H	
B.128	H	
B.129	H	
B.130	H	
B.131	H	

	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.132	H	
B.133	H	
B.134	H	
B.135	H	
B.136	H	
B.137	H	
B.138	H	benzoyl
B.139	H	
B.140	H	
B.141	H	
B.142	H	
B.143	H	
B.144	H	
B.145	H	SO ₂ Me
B.146	H	SO ₂ Et
B.147	methyl	ethyl
B.148	methyl	CH ₂ =CH-CH ₂ -
B.149	methyl	phenyl
B.150	methyl	hydroxymethyl

	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.151	methyl	benzyl
B.152	methyl	
B.153	methyl	
B.154	methyl	
B.155	methyl	
B.156	methyl	
B.157	methyl	
B.158	methyl	benzoyl
B.159	methyl	
B.160	methyl	
B.161	methyl	
B.162	methyl	-CN
B.163	methyl	methyl
B.164	hydroxymethyl	ethyl
B.165	hydroxymethyl	CH ₂ =CH-CH ₂ -
B.166	hydroxymethyl	
B.167	hydroxymethyl	
B.168	hydroxymethyl	
B.169	hydroxymethyl	

	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.170	hydroxymethyl	-CN
B.171	$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$	ethyl
B.172		ethyl
B.173		ethyl
B.174		ethyl
B.175		ethyl
B.176	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.177	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	
B.178	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	
B.179	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	
B.180	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	
B.181	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$	-CN
B.182		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.183		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.184		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.185		$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-$
B.186	$-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$	
B.187		
B.188		
B.189	 	

	R ₂ or R ₄	R ₃ or R ₅
B.190		
B.191		
B.192		
B.193		
B.194		
B.195		
B.196		
B.197		
B.198		
B.199		
B.200		
B.201		

	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.202		
B.203		
B.204		
B.205		
B.206		
B.207		
B.208		
B.209		
B.210		
B.211		
B.212		
B.213		
B.214		
B.215		






	R_2 or R_4	R_3 or R_5
B.216		
B.217		
B.218		
B.219		
B.220		

Table 1: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 2: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 3: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 4: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 5: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 6: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 7: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 8: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 9: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 10: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 11: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 12: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 13: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 14: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B./

Table 15: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 16: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is sec-butyl or isopropyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 17: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 18: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 19: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 20: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 21: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 22: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 23: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 24: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B. /

Table 25: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 26: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 27: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 28: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 29: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 30: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 31: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 32: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is cyclohexyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 33: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 34: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 35: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 36: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 37: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 38: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 39: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 40: A compound of the formula (IA) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_2 and R_3 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 41: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 42: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 43: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 44: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is S, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B. /

Table 45: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH=CH-}$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 46: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 1, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 47: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Table 48: A compound of the formula (IB) in which the configuration at the ϵ -position is R, n is 0, A-B is $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$, R_1 is 1-methyl-butyl and the combination of R_4 and R_5 for each compounds corresponds to a line B.1 to B.220 of Table B.

Formulation examples for use in crop protection (% = per cent by weight)

Example F1: Emulsion concentrates

	a)	b)	c)
Active compound	25% 40% 50%		
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	5%	8%	6%
Castor oil polyethylene glycol ether (36 mol of EO)	5%	-	-
Tributylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (30 mol of EO)	-	12%	4%
Cyclohexanone	-	15%	20%
Xylene mixture	65%	25%	20%

Mixing of finely ground active compound and additives gives an emulsion concentrate which, by dilution with water, affords emulsions of the desired concentration.

Example F2: Solutions

	a)	b)	c)	d)
Active compound	80%	10%	5%	95%
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	-	20%	-	-
Polyethylene glycol (MW 400)	-	-	70%	-
N-methylpyrrolid-2-one	20%	-	-	-
Epoxidized coconut oil	-	-	-	1%
Petroleum ether (boiling range: 160-190°)	-	-	94%	-

Mixing of finely ground active compound and additives gives a solution suitable for use in the form of microdrops.

Example F3: Granules

	a)	b)	c)	d)
Active compound	5%	10%	8%	21%
Kaolin	94%	-	79%	54%
Finely divided silicic acid	1%	-	13%	7%
Attapulgate	-	90%	-	18%

The active compound is dissolved in dichloromethane, the solution is sprayed onto the mixture of carriers and the solvent is evaporated under reduced pressure.

Example F4: Wettable powder

	a)	b)	c)
Active compound	25%	50%	75%
Sodium lignosulphonate	5%	5%	-
Sodium lauryl sulphate	3%	-	5%
Sodium diisobutylphenylthalethene sulphonate	-	6%	10%
Octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (7-8 mol of EO)	-	2%	-
Finely divided silicic acid	5%	10%	10%
Kaolin	62%	27%	-

Active compound and additives are mixed and the mixture is ground in a suitable mill. This gives wettable powders which can be diluted with water to give suspensions of the desired concentration.

Example F5: Emulsion concentrate

Active compound	10%
Octylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (4-5 mol of EO)	3%
Calcium dodecylbenzenesulphonate	3%
Castor oil polyethylene glycol ether (36 mol of EO)	4%
Cyclohexanone	30%
Xylene mixture	50%

Mixing of finely ground active compound and additives gives an emulsion concentrate which, by dilution with water, affords emulsions of the desired concentration.

Example F6: Extruder granules

Active compound	10%
Sodium lignosulphonate	2%
Carboxymethylcellulose	1%
Kaolin	87%

Active compound and additives are mixed, the mixture is ground, moistened with water, extruded and granulated, and the granules are dried in a stream of air.

Example 7: Coated granules

Active compound	3%
Polyethylene glycol (MW 200)	3%
Kaolin	94%

In a mixer, the finely ground active compound is applied uniformly to the kaolin which has been moistened with polyethylene glycol. This gives dust-free coated granules.

Example F8: Suspension concentrate

Active compound	40%
Ethylene glycol	10%
Nonylphenol polyethylene glycol ether (15 mol of EO)	6%
Sodium lignosulphonate	10%
Carboxymethylcellulose	1%
Aqueous formaldehyde solution (37%)	0.2%
Aqueous silicone oil emulsion (75%)	0.8%
Water	32%

Mixing of finely ground active compound and additives gives a suspension concentrate which, by dilution with water, affords suspensions of the desired concentration.

Biological examples:Example B1: Activity against *Spodoptera littoralis*

Young soya bean plants are sprayed with an aqueous emulsion spray liquor which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound, and, after the spray coating has dried on, populated with 10 caterpillars of the first stage of *Spodoptera littoralis* and introduced into a plastic container. 3 days later, the reduction in the population in per cent and the reduction in

the feeding damage in per cent (% activity) are determined by comparing the number of dead caterpillars and the feeding damage between the treated and the untreated plants.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

Example B2: Activity against *Spodoptera littoralis*, systemic:

Maize seedlings are placed into the test solution which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound. After 6 days, the leaves are cut off, placed onto moist filter paper in a Petri dish and populated with 12 to 15 *Spodoptera littoralis* larvae of the L₁ stage. 4 days later, the reduction of the population in per cent (% activity) is determined by comparing the number of dead caterpillars between the treated and the untreated plants.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

Example B3: Activity against *Heliothis virescens*

30-35 0- to 24-hour-old eggs of *Heliothis virescens* are placed onto filter paper in a Petri dish on a layer of synthetic feed. 0.8 ml of the test solution which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound is then pipetted onto the filter papers. Evaluation is carried out after 6 days. The reduction in the population in per cent (% activity) is determined by comparing the number of dead eggs and larvae on the treated and the untreated filter papers.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

Example B4: Activity against *Plutella xylostella* caterpillars

Young cabbage plants are sprayed with an aqueous emulsion spray liquor which comprises 12.5 ppm of the active compound. After the spray coating has dried on, the cabbage plants are populated with 10 caterpillars of the first stage of *Plutella xylostella* and introduced into a plastic container. Evaluation is carried out after 3 days. The reduction in the population in per cent and the reduction in the feeding damage in per cent (% activity) are determined by comparing the number of dead caterpillars and the feeding damage on the treated and the untreated plants.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

Example B5: Activity against *Frankliniella occidentalis*

In Petri dishes, discs of the leaves of beans are placed onto agar and sprayed with test solution which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound in a spraying chamber. The leaves are then populated with a mixed population of *Frankliniella occidentalis*. Evaluation is carried out after 10 days. The reduction in per cent (% activity) is determined by comparing the population on the treated leaves with that of the untreated leaves.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

Example B6: Activity against *Diabrotica balteata*

Maize seedlings are sprayed with an aqueous emulsion spray liquor which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound and, after the spray coating has dried on, populated with 10 larvae of the second stage of *Diabrotica balteata* and then introduced into a plastic container. After 6 days, the reduction in the population in per cent (% activity) is determined by comparing the dead larvae between the treated and the untreated plants.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

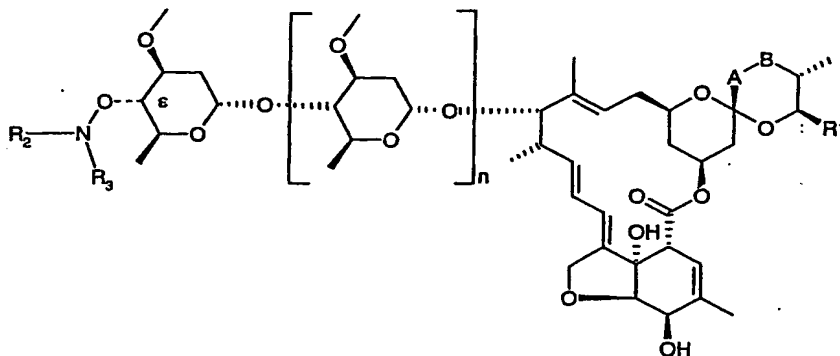
Example B7: Activity against *Tetranychus urticae*

Young bean plants are populated with a mixed population of *Tetranychus urticae* and, after 1 day, sprayed with an aqueous emulsion spray liquor which comprises 12.5 ppm of active compound, incubated at 25°C for 6 days and then evaluated. The reduction in the population in per cent (% activity) is determined by comparing the number of dead eggs, larvae and adults on the treated and on the untreated plants.

In this test, the compounds of the Tables A1 to A4 and Tables 1 to 48 show good activity. Thus, in particular the compounds A1.1 to A4.2 are more than 80 % effective.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula (I)



wherein

A-B is -CH=CH- or -CH₂-CH₂-;

n is 0 or 1;

R₁ is C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl or C₂-C₁₂alkenyl;

R₂ and R₃ are either,

(i) independently from each other, -Q, -C(=Y)-Q, -C(=Y)-O-Q, -C(=Y)-N(R₆)-Q, -SO₂Q, -SO₂N(R₆)Q or CN; or

(ii) together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bound form a three- to seven-membered ring, which may be monocyclic or bicyclic, which may be saturated or unsaturated, and that may contain, in addition to the aforesaid nitrogen atom, one to two hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of N, O and S, and which is either unsubstituted or independently of one another mono- to pentasubstituted with substituents selected from OH, =O, SH, =S, halogen, CN, SCN, N₃, NO₂, aryl, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₃-C₈cycloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₁-C₁₂cycloalkylthio, C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₂-C₆alkenyl, C₂-C₆alkenyloxy, C₂-C₆haloalkenyloxy, C₂-C₆alkynyl, C₂-C₆haloalkynyloxy, C₂-C₆alkenylthio, C₂-C₆haloalkenylthio, C₁-C₆alkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C₂-C₆alkenylsulfinyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆alkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfonyl, C₂-C₆alkenylsulfonyl, C₂-C₆haloalkenylsulfonyl, phenoxy, phenyl-C₁-C₆alkyl, trialkylsilyl; -C(=O)R₇, -O-C(=O)-R₈, -NH-C(=O)-R₈ and -N(R₉)₂, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; or

(iii) together are $=C(R_4)R_5$;

R_4 and R_5 are, independently from each other, $-Q$, $-C(=Y)-Q$, $-C(=Y)-O-Q$, $-C(=Y)-N(R_6)-Q$, $-SO_2Q$, $-SO_2N(R_6)Q$ or CN ; or

R_4 and R_5 are together with the carbon atom to which they are bound, a three- to seven-membered alkylene or a four- to seven-membered alkenylene bridge, wherein one CH_2 group in the alkylene or alkenylene may have been replaced by O , S or NR_9 , and which is unsubstituted or mono to tri-substituted;

Y is O or S ;

R_6 is H , C_1-C_8 alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_2-C_8 alkenyl, C_2-C_8 alkynyl, phenyl, benzyl, $-C(=O)R_7$;

Q is H , unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_1-C_{12} alkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_2-C_{12} alkenyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_2-C_{12} alkynyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_3-C_{12} -cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C_5-C_{12} -cycloalkenyl, unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted aryl, or unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted heterocyclyl;

and wherein the substituents of the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylene, alkenylene, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl and heterocyclyl radicals mentioned under Q , R_2 , R_3 , R_4 , R_5 and R_6 are selected from the group consisting of OH , $=O$, SH , $=S$, halogen, CN , SCN , N_3 , NO_2 , aryl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} haloalkyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkyl, C_1-C_{12} alkoxy, C_3-C_8 cycloalkoxy, C_1-C_{12} haloalkoxy, C_1-C_{12} alkylthio, C_1-C_{12} cycloalkylthio, C_1-C_{12} haloalkylthio, C_1-C_6 alkoxy- C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_2-C_8 alkenyl, C_2-C_6 alkenyloxy, C_2-C_6 haloalkenyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenyloxy, C_2-C_8 alkynyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkynyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkynyloxy, C_2-C_6 alkenylthio, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylthio, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfinyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C_2-C_6 alkenylsulfinyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylsulfinyl, C_1-C_6 alkylsulfonyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkylsulfonyl, C_3-C_8 halocycloalkylsulfonyl, C_2-C_6 alkenylsulfonyl, C_2-C_6 haloalkenylsulfonyl, phenoxy, phenyl- C_1-C_6 alkyl, trialkylsilyl; $-C(=O)R_7$, $-O-C(=O)-R_8$, $-NH-C(=O)-R_8$ and $-N(R_9)_2$, wherein the two R_9 are independent of each other; aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, benzylthio and heterocyclylthio; wherein the aryl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocyclyloxy, arylthio, benzylthio and heterocyclylthio substituents are unsubstituted or, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to pentasubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH , $=O$, halogen, CN , NO_2 , C_1-C_{12} alkyl, C_1-C_{12} hydroxyalkyl,

C₃-C₈cycloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, dimethylamino-C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl, phenoxy, phenyl-C₁-C₆alkyl; methylenedioxy, -C(=O)R₇, -O-C(=O)-R₈, -NH-C(=O)R₇, -N(R₉)₂, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; C₁-C₆alkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfinyl, C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₆alkylsulfonyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆haloalkylsulfonyl and C₃-C₈halocycloalkylsulfonyl;

R₇ is H, OH, SH, -N(R₉)₂, wherein the two R₉ are independent of each other; C₁-C₂₄alkyl, C₂-C₁₂alkenyl, C₁-C₈hydroxyalkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkoxy-C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio, C₂-C₈alkenyl, C₂-C₈alkynyl; aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy, heterocyclyloxy; or aryl, benzyl, heterocyclyl, aryloxy, benzyloxy or heterocyclyloxy; which are mono- to trisubstituted in the ring independently of one another by halogen, nitro, C₁-C₆alkyl, C₁-C₆alkoxy, C₁-C₆haloalkyl or C₁-C₆haloalkoxy;

R₈ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy and cyano; C₁-C₈-cycloalkyl, aryl, benzyl, heteroaryl; or aryl, benzyl or heteroaryl, which, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH, halogen, CN, NO₂, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio and C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio; and

R₉ is H, C₁-C₆alkyl, which is optionally substituted with one to five substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C₁-C₆alkoxy, hydroxy and cyano; C₁-C₈-cycloalkyl, aryl, benzyl, heteroaryl; or aryl, benzyl or heteroaryl, which, depending on the possibilities of substitution on the ring, are mono- to trisubstituted by substituents selected from the group consisting of OH, halogen, CN, NO₂, C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₁-C₁₂haloalkyl, C₁-C₁₂alkoxy, C₁-C₁₂haloalkoxy, C₁-C₁₂alkylthio and C₁-C₁₂haloalkylthio;

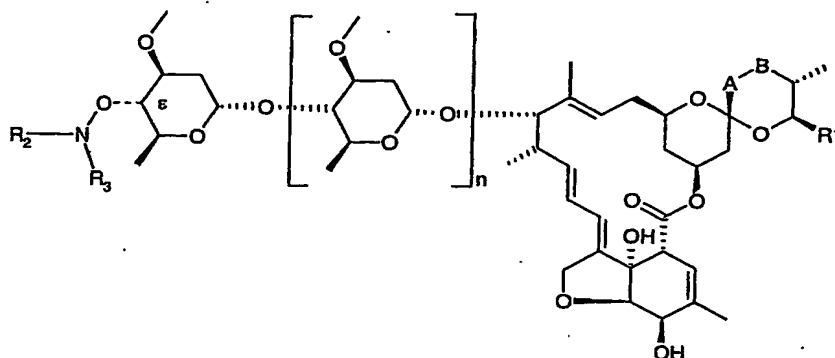
or, if appropriate, an E/Z isomer, E/Z isomer mixture and/or tautomer thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form.

2. A pesticide which contains at least one compound of the formula (I) as described in claim 1 as active compound and at least one auxiliary.

3. A method for controlling pests wherein a composition as described in claim 2 is applied to the pests or their habitat.

4. A process for preparing a composition as described in claim 2 which contains at least one auxiliary, wherein the active compound is mixed intimately and/or ground with the auxiliary(s).
5. The use of a compound of the formula (I) as described in claim 1 for preparing a composition as described in claim 2.
6. The use of a composition as described in claim 2 for controlling pests.
7. A method according to claim 3 for protecting plant propagation material, wherein the propagation material or the location where the propagation material is planted is treated.
8. Plant propagation material treated in accordance with the method described in claim 7.

What is described are a compound of the formula



A-B is $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-$ or $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$;

R₁ is C₁-C₁₂alkyl, C₃-C₈cycloalkyl or C₂-C₁₂alkenyl;

(i) independently from each other for instance -Q, -C(=Y)-Q, or -C(=Y)-O-Q; or

(iii) together are $=C(R_4)R_5$;

R₄ and R₅ are, independently from each other, for instance -Q, -C(=Y)-Q, or -C(=Y)-O-Q;

Q is for instance H or unsubstituted or mono- to pentasubstituted C₁-C₁₂alkyl;

or, if appropriate, an E/Z isomer, E/Z isomer mixture and/or tautomer thereof; a process for preparing these compounds, their isomers and tautomers and the use of these compounds, their isomers and tautomers; pesticidal compositions whose active compound is selected from these compounds and their tautomers; intermediates for the preparation of the said compounds of the formula (I), methods for the preparation of the compounds of the formula (I), and a method for controlling pests using these compositions.

PCT Application
PCT/EP2004/000972

